BUCCANEER
COVER at Rs. 5 each.
TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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The only high grade COVER Rs. 7 each.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 82 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
April 9th	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
16th "	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
8th Apl.	Nankin .	7000	Karmala ..	9000
22nd "	Novara .	7000	Morea * ..	11000
6th May	Malta..	7000	Khyber ..	9000

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
April 8th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only)
*11th "	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting
15th "	Gilford Castle ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar and Durban
18th "	Dilwara ..	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porebunder.

*or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki.	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yetoroku Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	16th April	27th April
Penang Maru .	S. Kushibiki	5280	17th April	29th April.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	1st May	13th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICT:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 279,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kunajir Maru	4058	K. Sakurai .	2nd Apr.	12th April
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T Watanabe.	9th "	18th "
Malay Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	7th March	8th April
Chosen Maru..	3016	S. Yamane	24th April	3rd May
Saigon Maru	4354	Y Yamamoto	27th April	6th May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500		25th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles .. London via Marseilles	555	883	420	630
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

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Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	28th Mar. 1916
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Klonnaird	26th April "
S.S. Kassilla	5091	R. Erskine	16th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CORNAGLIA'S

EASTER EGGS NOVELTIES

Chocolate Easter Eggs decorated and filled with sweets from annas 4 to Rs. 8. each.

Silver foiled Eggs, Sugar Eggs, Decorated Eggs, Eggs in Fancy Baskets Etc.

F. CORNAGLIA

83, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Lioyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dairen)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D-22

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars [redacted] siness apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

E. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 562B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS.

3658

WANTED

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for private tuition. Either apply sharply or see to DHANGER MAVJEE, Kathabazar, Bombay. 3651

WANTED VETERINARY ASSISTANT for itinerating service in the Indore State. Starting pay Rs. 40 p.m. Horse allowance of Rs. 12 p.m., and also T. A. for journey to join appointment. Free quarters are not provided. A knowledge of colloquial Hindi is essential. Applications giving full particulars of qualifications and of appointments held should be sent to the Undersigned before the 15th April, 1916.

S. L. TAMBE,
1064 Agricultural Expert, Indore, C. I.

WANTED two SANITARY SURVEYORS for the post of the SANITARY INSPECTORS, each on a salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15 Horse allowance. Candidates should apply to the Undersigned with copies of certificates stating their age on or before the 15th April, 1916.

J. A. SHILLIDY,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the city of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 31st March, 1916.
1063

WANTED.—A STENO-TYPIST Strong in English and thoroughly conversant with office routine for the post of Junior Personal clerk on a salary of Rs. 125 per mensem. Must be able to take down Notes in Shorthand at the rate of not less than 125 words per minute.

Apply with copies of testimonials and Photos which will not be returned, to—

The PRIVATE SECRETARY,
To H. H. the Maharaja Adhiraj of Alwar,
Alwar State.
3596

APPLICATIONS for the post of HEALTH OFFICER under the Corporation of Madras will be received by THE PRESIDENT up to July 1st, 1916.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 750 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem by biennial increments of Rs. 50.

At present for out-door instruction in Public Health of certain students during six months of the year, the Health Officer receives a fee of Rs. 300 per mensem from the Government of Madras.

An allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem is paid for the upkeep of a motor car.

The appointment is pensionable. All questions relating to pension and leave are determined with reference to the Civil Service Regulations.

Qualifications required:—(a) A medical degree registrable under the British Medical Act; (b) A British diploma of Public Health

For any further information apply to the Undersigned.

J. CHARTRES MOLONY, I.C.S.,
1065 President.

WANTED.—A qualified and competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST with experience of Office work and who can take down notes from dictation *rapidly*. Pay according to qualifications. Applications should be submitted to the undersigned before 6th April, 1916, together with copies of testimonials. Speed per minute of typing and shorthand should be mentioned in the applications. Only selected applicant will be replied to.

WANTED.—Qualified and competent TEMPORARY CLERKS for the Office of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, Poona, on salaries of Rs. 80, 70, 60, 50, 40 and 30 per mensem.

Men with previous knowledge of clerical work in Government or other offices are required and knowledge of typewriting is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., before the 6th April, 1916.

None but those who have got the required qualification need apply—the selected applicants only will be replied to.

G. W. PALIN, Colonel,
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport,
6th (Poona) Divisional Area.
3631

WANTED

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

WANTED.—TEMPORARY ASSISTANT MISTRESS for this year at the end of April for the Lawrence School. Ghora Gali. Rs. 100. Apply The PRINCIPAL. 3577

WANTED—A bright and cheerful CHILDREN'S NURSE. Parsi, Hindu, Mahomedan or Indian Christian preferred. Ayah kept. Hills in summer and good salary. Apply stating terms and with full particulars to Box No. 803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3667

WANTED a BOILER INSPECTOR for the United Provinces. Salary Rs. 300—20—400 p.m. Candidates must possess a 1st class Mechanical Engineer's Certificate. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES & BOILERS, United Provinces. Cawnpore. 1066

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140 for each room, or suite for couple, Rs. 325 and Rs. 350, respectively. Outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1039

WANTED—A SANATAN DHARMIST GRADUATE, knowing Sanskrit and Hindi, as ASST. SECRETARY, for the Sanatan Dharma Maha Sammelan Office, Delhi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

BAIJNATH CHOUVEY,
3675 Hony. Secretary.

WANTED—FOR FIELD SERVICE.—TALLY CLERKS, salary Rs. 75 plus 50 per cent. batta free rations and Government Clothing. Only those who can put up Security Deposit Rs. 500 in Government loan or municipal or port trust debentures or cash need apply to the OFFICER IN CHARGE SUPPLIES, Bombay Brigade, in the Old Bombay Castle behind Town Hall. 3687

WANTED a HEAD MASTER for the Edward English School, Sailana, C.I. Must be a Graduate with experience. Agreement to stick to the post for at least four years essential. Salary Rs. 75 (seventy-five), rising annually by Rs. 5 (five) upto Rs. 100 (one hundred). Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), to THE DEWAN, Sailana State, before the 15th April, 1916. 1060

FOR SALE

3/4. FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS of MACHINES—To be Sold—Blackstone Crude and Kerosine OIL ENGINE 30 H. P. quite new. American Drilling, Punching and Grinding Machines and Hammer. Brief Size Remington Type-Writer, Bending Machine. Apply to—

HARICHAND MANCHARAM,
3610 131, Gulalwadi, Bombay.

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES—S. 10 Gents Brown Willow Calf Goloshed Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10. A smart durable Walking Boot. Price Rs. 7/8 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—110 pairs R 78, Ladies Black Glace Kid One Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 only. Sale Price Rs. 4/14 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-8 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona. 1039

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1016

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1049

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No: 569 OF 1914.

KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT, and others ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

SHAIKH ADAM MULLA ABDEALLY TAPIA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of August 1915 the following immoveable properties will be sold by public auction in two different lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday the 12th day of April 1916 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in

LOT NO. 1.

PLOT A.—ALL that piece of land with the buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 700 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Rustam and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla, on or towards the South by a private Road, on or towards the East by the Charni Road and on or towards the West by the premises described hereunder as Plot B.

PLOT B.—ALL that piece of land with the buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 358 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of the said Messrs. Rustam and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla on or towards the South by the said private Road on or towards the East by the premises described above as Plot A and on or towards the West by the premises described hereunder as Plot C.

PLOT C.—ALL that piece of land with the buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 358 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of the said Messrs. Rustam and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla on or towards the South by the said private Road on or towards the East by the premises described above as Plot B. and on or towards the West by the property of the said Messrs. Rustam and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla.

LOT NO: II.

PLOT D.—ALL that piece of land with the buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 804 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by private Road on or towards the South by the properties of the said Messrs. Rustam Sorabji Powalla and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla on or towards the East by the Charni Road and on or towards the West by the premises being Plot E described hereunder.

PLOT E.—ALL that piece of land with the buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the private Road, on or towards the South by the properties of the said Messrs. Rustam Sorabji Powalla and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla on or towards the East by the premises being Plot D described hereabove and on or towards the West by the premises being Plot F hereinafter described.

PLOT F.—ALL that piece of land with the building standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the private Road on or towards the South by the properties of the said Messrs. Rustam Sorabji Powalla and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla on or towards the East by the premises being Plot E hereinafter described on or towards the West by the other properties of the said Rustam Sorabji Powalla and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla.

ALL the above six Plots are situate in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered along with other land of the said Messrs. Rustam Sorabji Powalla and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480 and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015 and 13993 Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1/7371 and 1/7384 the buildings on the said Plots A B and C of Lot No. I being assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D Nos. 2061(1), 2061(2), 2062(1), 2062(2) and 2063(a) and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4 to 12 Charni Road and Ward D Nos. 2415(1), 2415(2) and 2415(3) Street Nos. 352 to 396, 396A and 396B Grant Road and Ward D Nos. 2063(b) and 2063(c) Street Nos. 12A, 12AA Charni Road Ward D Nos. 1894 and 1895(1) Street Nos. 2 and 165-167 Khetwadi Main Road and the building on the said Plots D E and F of Lot No. II being assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1893(2) Street No. 3 Khetwadi Main Road in addition to the aforesaid Municipal Nos. under which the said Plots A B and C of Lot No. I have been assessed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of March 1916.

(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
3606 Acting Commissioner.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on 23rd March 1916, a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent (less income tax) on the paid-up capital on Preference Shares was declared. Dividends will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on and after the 17th day of April 1916 (except on Saturdays and Bank Holidays) between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Preference shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Registers on 9th March, 1916, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th March 1916. 3586.

NOTICE.

THE Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, Poona, invites offers to supply 30 Kitson Lamps, 500 Candle power complete. Offers containing full particulars, diagrams and price should be submitted before FRIDAY, the 7th April.

G. W. PALIN, Colonel,
Asst. Director of Supplies & Transport,
3665 VI (Poona) Divisional Area.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF RAMDAS MOOLJI ..... deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed RAMDAS MULJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 26th day of November, 1915, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay granted on the 27th day of March, 1916, to Bai Ratanbai, widow of the said deceased and executrix in the said Will named according to the tenor thereof, are hereby required to send in their claims to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., her attorneys at their Office in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently, will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed Executrix.

Dated this 29th day of March 1916. 3644
WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Executrix.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and Stacking coal and other fuel at certain stations on the Bulsar and Kankrakhadi sections, are invited and will be received up to 12 noon (S. T.) in the Agent's office, opposite Church Gate Station, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 13th April, 1916.

Forms of tender can be had on application to the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of annas eight for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
Church Gate, 3rd April, 1916. 3580

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on TUESDAY, the 11th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1916. 3581

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No 52, Medows Street.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW FORAS ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1916, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Gulam Hussein Bundealy Hurjee the 2nd mortgagee at the premises at the risk of Fazal Kasum Panjoo under a power of sale conferred by the deed of 2nd mortgage, dated the 29th day of July, 1914, subject to the first mortgage, dated the 29th day of July, 1914, in favour of Anandji Ladha and Mithibai, wife of Anandji Ladha, for Rs. 30,000 and interest secured thereby.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the northern side of New Foras Road or near the Chinch Pokhly Bridge within the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 594 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North and South by the property of Huzramal Hurji, on or towards the East by the New Foras Road and on or towards the West by public passage and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 94, New No. 16584, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 2 B C. /2517 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 236 and 237, Street Nos. 246/48.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd mortgagee at their office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

HARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility affords to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SUREFIT", Bombay

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT THE OFFICES AT THE AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of High Class specially selected Made-to-Order, Rich Artistic, Household Furniture, Rich Indian Worked Seasoned Blackwood Carved Furniture, Drawing Room complete Suites of Sofas, and Chairs, Solid Iron Framed Sweet Toned Grand Cottage Piano, by Bluthner, specially imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Rich Hand Painted Old China Jars, large Cooking English Stove by Messrs. W. Pour & Coy. Electric Table Fans and Lamps, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 6th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their offices, at 53, Medows Street, Fort (First Floor, opposite the Oak Lane, where the furniture has been arranged for Auction Sale), the very valuable high class specially selected made-to-order artistic furniture by the well-known makers Devji Canji, John Roberts and others, consisting of dinning tables, mirrored sideboard by Roberts dining chairs, dinner waggons, rich Genoa velvet lined drawing room and sitting room complete suites of sofas and chairs, artistic cabinets, cosy corner sofas Indian hand worked seasoned blackwood carved furniture, specially made for Home, such as rich carved writing tables, centre tables, jardineers, etc., sweet-toned solid iron framed grand cottage piano by Julius Bluthner specially imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co., English gramophone with selected English records, specially ordered roll top office table, revolving book stands mirrored hatstands, rich porcelain hand-painted old China jars, specially ordered single and double bed room almyrahs and bedsteads, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top washing and dressing tables, large English cooking stove with chimney by Messrs. W. Poure & Co., American hand-sewing machine, rich teapoys, electric table fans and lamps, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, etc., etc

The property of D. J. Rubins, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE of really high class fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes Fitted with Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks and Secret Drawers.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 6th April at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction without reserve and to the highest bidder at their Rooms at 53, Medows Street, Fort (first floor opposite the Oak Lane) a consignment of a regular set of Brand New Safes from the well-known Safe Manufacturers Messrs. Tosh and Company just received consisting of the following very high class Fire and Burglar resisting Bent Iron Safes fitted with Tosh special 8 Lever Locks and secret contrivanced drawers.

1 Iron Safe 18 by 15 by 15 inches.
1 Iron Safe 20 by 16 by 15 inches.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18 inches.
1 Iron Safe 24 by 20 by 18 inches.
1 Iron Safe 26 by 21 by 18 inches.
1 Iron Safe 28 by 22 by 22 inches.
1 Iron Safe 30 by 24 by 24 inches.
1 Iron Safe 34 by 24 by 24 inches.
1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24 inches.

The above safes are on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Narronji Anandji, Manilal Naranji, Ramji Naranji and Mahadev Anandji, the mortgagees and account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bai Dhani, widow of Nanji Ludha and Manilal Nanji, by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved under the indenture of mortgage, dated 10th day of December 1914 executed by the said mortgagors in favour of the said mortgagees, the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khoja Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Khundoo Daji, on or towards the South by the house of Scorderia Seeva, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the East by the Khoja Street aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2451, New No. 9494, Old Survey No. 1284 and New Survey No. 4733 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7286 and Street Nos. 134 and 136.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to N. C. Dalal, Esq., Attorney for the mortgagers herein at his office at Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KHETWADY 7TH LANE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Bomanji Edalji Cassinath:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Khetwady Seventh Lane in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 369 3-9 (three hundred and sixty-nine and three-ninths) square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2141 and 2142, New No. 9240, Old Survey No. 772, New Survey No. 4-5160, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1969 and 1970 Street Nos. 1 and 2, Khetwady 7th Lane, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hormasji Shapoorji, on or towards the South by the property of Malor Ramji, on or towards the West by the Khetwady 7th Lane, and on or towards the East by the property of Jaitha Kellianji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, at Oriental Buidings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FIRST KUMBHARWADA CROSS LANE IN CHUCKLA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nadirshaw and Darashaw, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-morrow THURSDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises by virtue of a Deed of Transfer dated the 21st day of April, 1914, of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of January, 1904, made between Khatao Mohonji of the one part and Ramdas Dossa and Hiravahu, wife of Ramdas Dossa, of the other part the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of 1st Kumbharwada Cross Lane in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 170 square yards o rthereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1521, New No. 7276, Old Survey No. B-957, and New Survey No. 2276, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2037 (1), Street Nos. 11-15, and bounded on or towards the North by the 1st Kumbharwada Cross Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Maneckbai, widow of Nagjee, on or towards the South by a public road, and on or towards the West by the property of Bhaga Ramjee, and which hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Prembai, widow of Ramji Mohonji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nadirshaw and Darashaw, Solicitors, at Hummum Street, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of Mr. Sowarvile consisting of card table, mahoganised arm chairs, easy chairs, towel horses, chest of drawers, cane chairs, crockery and glassware etc.

The property of a deceased gentleman consisting of platedware, one telescopic dining table cupboard rich carpets. Also furniture by Gerrard Lock and Co., such as large drawing room sofas, large marble top table, hatstand, iron cots, meatsafes etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand, rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred square landaw in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay Arab, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF YARN BALES AND LOOSE YARN, AT THE EMPRESS MILLS PREMISES AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon David, Bart, and W. Turner Green, Esq., C. A. Liquidators of the Old and New Empress S. and W. Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the mills premises, at De Lisle Road, the following:—

A large lot of yarn bales and loose yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1916.

Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers. H 8

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AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT HOOZURIA STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1916, at the hour of 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), in the after-noon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of Meherally Hamir and Kulsumbai widow of Moosabhai Meherali Hamir Administrator and Administratrix of the property and credits of Moosabhai Meherali Hamir the Mortgagee of the said property, for the use and benefit and limited to the period of the minority of Dawoodbhai the minor son of the said deceased Mortgagee Moosabhai Meherali Hamir and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdool Wahab Bin Haji Mahomed Bakhsh and Mahomed Saheb Haji Abdoola in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 8th December 1909, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the said deceased Moosabhai Meherallii Hamir of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or Parcel of Government Land or Ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hoozuria Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 89 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1285 and New No. 8451 Old Survey No. 2389 and New Survey No. 3845 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 189 and Street Nos. 63—67 and bounded on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by Hoozuria Street aforesaid and on or towards the North by the house of Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chilmai and on or towards the South by the house of Abdulla Sarang.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar Attorneys for the Administrators of the estate of deceased Mortgagee at their Office in No. 19, Military Square Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 6TH APRIL, AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of provisions for Indian Troops and other Stores at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S MODY and Co., will on THURSDAY the 6th day of April, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Docks.

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, parched gram, powa, dates, turmeric, tea, chillies, goor, lot of gunny bags and other unserviceable articles, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE, DYES, MANUFACTURED by Messrs. Farben, Fabriken, Bayer and Co., Ltd., Actien-Gesellschaft, Fur Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, (Berlin Anilin Co. Ltd.), the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, (The Badische, Coy., Ltd.) Ex. s.s. "Lichtenfels" and "Marienfels."

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1916, at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown, situated in Store Lane adjacent to their Offices, the undermentioned goods, belonging to the Hostile Firms in liquidation, ex. s.s. "Lichtenfels" and "Marienfels."

BLACK—Diazo Black, B.M., (25669); Coal Black 841: 746 Diazo Black Galli: Sikh Black 21094; Radha Siam Black "Bird"—(Columbia Black F.B.S.): Amritsar Black "2 Elephants W/cradle"—(Columbia Black F.F.N.M.): Tibet Black "Steamer"—(Columbia Black F.F.M.): Istria Black—(Columbia Black F.F.H.): Hanuman Black A.T.—(Columbia Black F.F.): Burmah Black. "Pilgrims"—(Columbia Black F.F.H.):

GREEN—Green "Hakim"—(Basic Green 51507 E.E.).

ORANGE—6841 Orange II Ballajee: Indanthrene Golden Orange R.R.T.

YELLOW—Metanil Yellow G. B. (24121): Chrysophenine (25813): Chrysophenine B. M. 22694. Phosphine I "Cowlabel."

BLUE—Osman Blue "A. T." Macha—(Methylene Blue 64010 II.M.

RED—9076 Congo 3R: Congo 20154 No. 3: Congo 6R: (20759) No. 5: 6512, Congo Red: Fast Pink—(Erica B. Extra N.S.I.): Carthamine B.M.—(Resoline 73641 New), magenta small crystals K. A. "2 Peacocks."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1916.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE OFFERS

THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE

THE CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF

THE BIGGEST AND BEST SERIAL YET.

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE—

THE BIGGEST AND BEST SERIAL YET.

ALSO SHOWING

1. CURIOUS FOREIGN FISH. Scientific.
2. PATHE'S GAZETTE. Latest.
3. BOLD BAD BOYS. Comic.
4. WIFFLES ACTS THE FOOL. Comedy.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. Nightly. POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

INDIAN WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF FUND

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon

ON MONDAY THE 10th APRIL AT 9-30 P. M.

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Organised by Mr. Merwanji B. Casinath, the well known Parsee Amateur Violinist

Several highly talented Parsee and European Ladies and Gentlemen will take part in

Violin, Cello, and Piano .. .. .. (Trio and Quartette)

Piano Duette, Piano Solo, Violin Solo.

Bag-pipe and Drums. English and Hindustani Songs.

A group of thirty boys of the Esplanade High School will display Musical Cricket Drill and Musical Jiu-gitsu Drill.

TICKETS.—Rs. 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.

PLAN AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co. FROM MONDAY, 3rd APRIL.

REMEMBER
COMMENCING 15th APRIL.
VENDETTA
By
MARIE CORELLI
At
NEW ALEXANDRA.

WOMAN

on the screen has as great an attraction as

WOMAN

in real life.

Come and See it for yourself at

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TIME—7, 8-45, 10-30 NIGHTLY

USUAL HALF RATES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON

FINE ART EXHIBITION

IN AID OF

Women's Branch War Relief Fund

OPEN DAILY

Till Monday 10th April

From 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

AT

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

REMEMBER
COMMENCING 15th APRIL.
VENDETTA
By
MARIE CORELLI
At
NEW ALEXANDRA.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

WILL PERFORM

AT GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

On Wednesday, 5th April, 1916. at 9 P. M. (S. T.)

CHANDRAHASA

PRICES AS USUAL.

Place and Booking of Seats at the Theatre and at the Mandali's Residence in Vithal Sayanna House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA Co.

To-night, Wednesday, April 5th, at 9-30

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"

Music by Donnizetti.

Thursday, April 6th

"AIDA"

Music by Verdi.

Friday, April 7th

"RIGOLETTO"

(Verdi.)

Saturday, 8th, at 4-30 p. m.

Special Matinee. Reduced Prices.

"LA TOSCA"

Saturday, 8th, at 9-30 p. m.

"RIGOLETTO"

Sunday, 9th, at 9-30 p. m.

"BALLO IN MASCHERA"

(Verdi.)

Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30

A High Class Cinema Programme

"JUST JIM"

A beautiful modern Romance in 4 parts.

CHARLES CHAPLIN COMEDY.

WAR MAPS. PATHE'S GAZETTE.

Prices Rs. 2 to As. 4.

REMEMBER
COMMENCING 15th APRIL.
VENDETTA
By
MARIE CORELLI
At
NEW ALEXANDRA.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIA

CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

WHITE TERROR

OR

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION

5,000 feet. and 5,000 feet.

SUBMARINE

The first and only picture photograph e under the sea.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music.

EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA BROUGHT OUT BY P. & O. MAIL LAST WEEK.

THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

6-45 P. M. TO-NIGHT 10 P. M.

Continued Success of Viceroy Week Programme.

"THE HEART OF A MERMAID"

A story of a young man who was trying to find out the difference between a conventional and an unconventional lady. In the meantime he dreams of a mermaid and thinks that she could be adopted to the ordinary life of human being. The scenes regarding the mermaid and the style of her living are very strikingly shown in the film.

MARY FULLER IN LEADING PART.

"A ONE CYLINDER COURTSHIP"

This is a comedy dealing with the wooing of a girl by two men, the one with an antiquated old motor car and the other with the latest model joy rider.

"LIZZIE AND THE BEAUTY CONTEST"

Another screaming comic. Lizzie, with the help of beauty specialists, wins the favour of the judges of the Beauty Contest.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE

NOTICE.—THE SUBJECT OF PROHIBITING S NSATIONAL CINEMA PICTURES IS BEING DISCUSSED IN THE PAPERS OF CALCUTTA AND ELSEWHERE. THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE HAS LONG SINCE DECIDED TO AVOID FILMS PRESENTING SCENES OF MURDER, ROBBERY AND OTHER CRIMINALITIES AS WELL AS OF ILLICIT LOVE. THE MANAGEMENT IS OF OPINION THAT A SUBJECT COULD BE INTERESTING WITHOUT BRINGING IN THE SCENES ABOVE REFERRED TO AND IT IS ON THESE LINES THAT THE PROGRAMMES ARE FIXED.

PATRONS SERVED WITH LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.

AT THE 10 P. M. SHOW

SPECIAL TOPICAL FILM

depicting the

ARRIVAL OF LORD CHELMSFORD

and the

DEPARTURE OF LORD HARDINGE

And all events in connection therewith specially filmed for this Theatre by Vernon's Studio, Bombay.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CONTRIBUTION TO WAR FUND.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9th

FROM 4-45 TO 6-30 P.M.

GRAND CINEMA PROGRAMME SELECTED FOR THE OCCASION.

A GALAXY OF EXCLUSIVE FILMS:

"THE LIFE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE."

The soldier's heroine who was the first lady to become an army nurse. There is nothing dull about this film. The celebrated actress, ELISABETH RISDON, plays the part of the pioneer Army nurse from childhood upwards, right through the Crimean War.

"HOW LIEUT.-ROSE SPIKED THE ENEMY'S GUNS"

A graphic topical subject in which a clever British Naval Officer takes part aided by the fifteen-inch guns of one of our Super-Dreadnoughts.

"A SUBMARINE SPY."

Each day the War Cables tell of some fresh deed done by a submarine, but many people do not know much about these ships of war. This film besides being intensely dramatic shows exactly how a submarine is submerged and brought to the surface.

A few good seats still available. Booking at the theatre from to 6 to 8-15 every evening.

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1-8 & 1.

THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA BROUGHT OUT BY P & O MAIL BOAT LAST WEEK WILL ENHANCE THE CHARMS OF THE PICTURES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 4.

Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	London
New quay	Lupson	New York
Maur	Horscroft	Busra

DEPARTURES.

April 4

Amigasan Maru	Umeda	Kobe
Clan Maclachlan	Mc Lean	Glasgow
Karoonga	Pattison	Calcutta
Arabia	Palmer	London
Elder Branch	Richardson	Hull
Bilswood	Presant	Marseilles
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following steamers received port clearance on Tuesday:—

Steamer	Standard	for Basra
"	Garnet Castle	for Durban

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. from London, with the mails of the 16th ultimo and about 200 passengers on board.

S. S. Newquay:—The steamer Newquay, 2,670 tons, Captain J. Lupson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from New York which port she left on the 19th February, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Maur:—The steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Busra, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, Captain H. M. Cutbush, left Bombay harbour yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Bilswood:—The steamer Bilswood, 1,910 tons, Captain G. T. Presunt, sailed on Tuesday for Marseilles, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Standard:—The steamer Standard, 894, tons, Captain Johannese, will sail to-day for Busra, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Glenart Castle:—The steamer Glenart Castle, 4,388 tons, Captain E. W. Day, will sail to-day for Durban, via East African ports, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Karmala:—The R. M. S. Karmala steamer which left London on the 18th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Monday the 3rd instant.

S. S. Medina:—The P. and O. steamer Medina which connected with the steamer Salsette which left Bombay on the 12th ultimo arrived in London on Monday, the 3rd instant. All well.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. steamer Caledonia which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 3rd instant. All well.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. steamer Sardinia which left Bombay on the 5th ultimo arrived in London on Monday the 3rd instant. All well.

Tuesday, 4th April, 1916

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Celtic King	Humprey	W. & A. G. & Co
O. & R. Kimaju Maru	Sakuri	N. Y. Kaisha.
A & E Borkenhook	Carleton	W. & A. G. & Co
F City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. N. & Co
G. Kaveri		B. S. N. Co
K. Roman Prince	Anderson	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Bahreia	Bonnett	T. M. & Co
F Chilka		B I S N Co

OFFSIDE.

C. & R. Wartenfels	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tenshin Maru	Yamanaka	N. Y. Kaisha
2 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. Co
3 Homerius	Capper	Ralli Bros.
4 Falernian	Singleton	T. M. & Co
6 Ferndie	Pelton	J. M. & Co
7 Capri	Caffaro	Italian Mail S. N. Co
9 Rund	Budle	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

S Raner	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Malay Maru	Marumoto	O. S. Kaisha
Shewdagon	Cugh	Steel Bros.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
Maur	Horncrafk	
Newquay	Lupson	
Sofala	Aalton	M. M. & Co
Standard	Johanese	

EXPORTS.

April 4.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Falernian (s) 51 bales goat skins C. J. Mathews & Co., 18 casks goat skins E. N. Stain

FOR BARCELONA.

Celtic King (s) 200 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co.

FOR HULL.

Ferndene (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore K. Ettlingen & Co.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 4th April 1916 was 30.048 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.
	Apl.			Apl.		
Tues.	4	m 0 35a	28 3	4	m 5 59 e 25a	14 1 17 1
Wed.	5	m 0 28 1 9a	27 5 28 3	5	m 6 29	15 3
Thur.	6	m 0 56 1 42a	26 9 27 7	6	m 6 57a 7 27a	18 1 19 4
Fri.	7	m 1 23 2 17a	26 9 25 9	7	m 7 27 7 56a	16 1 19 11
Sat.	8	m 1 52 2 56a	25 3 23 11	8	m 7 57 8 33a	17 0 20 0
Sun.	9	m 2 24 3 41a	24 5 25 1	9	m 8 30 9 3a	17 1 21 5
Mon.	10	m 3 3 4 32a	23 8 24 6	10	m 9 11 11 12a	18 6 21 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
" 4 (Tuesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 53m.
" 5 (Wednesday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 54m.
" 6 (Thursday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m.
" 7 (Friday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
" 8 (Saturday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
" 9 (Sunday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m.
" 10 (Monday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 54m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 2nd, 9h 51-2m.p.m. In Apogee, 9th, 7-9h, p.m; First Quarter, 10th, 8h. 5-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 18th, 10h, 37-5m. a.m.; In Perigee, 21st 5-1h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 25th, 4h. 8-3m. a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 4.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam and north Burma. A few thunder-storms have also occurred at the head of the Bay.

The principal amounts are:—One and a half inches at Cherrapunji, Silchar and Sibsagar and one inch at Dibrugarh.

The disturbance in the West has given rain only at Muscat and is less marked to-day.

The temperature is above normal in North-west India and conditions there are favourable for dust and thunderstorms.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th April 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Bombay Ocean and Hyderabad—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in Malabar. Conditions are favourable for dust and thunderstorms.

The Punjab.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared over the whole division. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal in Upper Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature has risen and is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. moderate cloud has spread over the whole

A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in North-West India.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: Hours of day. 8 A. M.	past 24 hours	total to Novem-ber to date.	Departure, since 1st November last.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	88.2	65.0	75	..	5.46	—5.18
Jask	86.5	70.5	85	..	8.13	0.88
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (2nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.3	72.8	36	..	0 43	—1.11
Rawalpindi	99.2	60.6	47	..	0.38	—1.54
Lahore	98.9	64.0	47	..	0.26	—2.48
Sibsagar	101.0	65.2	28	..	0.41	..
Dibrugarh	99.7	69.1	32	..	1.10	—1.35
Amritsar	98.4	74.9	27	..	1.56	—1.36
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.9	72.2	24	..	0.54	—0.98
Muzaffarnagar	100.9	69.6	37	..	1.09	—1.11
Shahjahanpur	102.5	72.8	10	..	0.55	—1.24
Cawnpore	101.2	71.1	32	..	0.41	—1.59
Allahabad	102.5	68.9	28	..	1.01	—1.11
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.3	73.8	50	..	0.05	—1.04
Hyderabad	95.9	75.6	85	..	0.20	—1.23
Karachi	96.9	74.2	26	..	0.05	—1.24
Ajmer	99.4	71.1	22	..	0.24	—1.20
Jaipore	101.6	73.6	24	..	0.03	—0.85
Kotah	86.2	68.4	26	..	0	—1.15
Mount Abu						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	68.8	30	..	0	—0.45
Deesa	98.9	70.7	85	..	0.19	—0.40
Baroda	94.3	73.0	96	..	0	—0.47
Surat	97.4	72.8	90	..	0	—0.50
Bhavnagar Para	99.8	74.0	61	..	0.01	—0.52
Surat	98.3	73.9	52	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	100.5	75.6	53	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	103.2	74.8	66	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	99.7	72.1	37	..	0.06	—0.72
Indore	99.3	68.1	38	..	1.14	—0.34
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.5	68.5	34	..	1.07	—1.52
Saugor	98.4	76.1	18	..	1.28	—1.04
Hoshangabad	101.3	71.6	19	..	1.47	—0.33
Khandwa	102.0	76.3	28	..	0.82	—0.66
Akola	104.3	71.8	22	..	1.06	—0.09
Amraoti	103.1	77.6	21	..	1.05	—1.05
Nagpur	105.4	73.7	21	..	1.23	—1.25
Chanda	107.1	77.0	35	..	0.84	—0.62
Raipur	102.7	78.6	33	..	1.25	—1 03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.1	76.5	69	..	0.69	—0.99
Ratnagiri	88.7	76.5	53	..	0.51	—0.67
Mormugao	89.2	78.9	80	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	89.0	77.0	88	..	1.09	—0.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.4	70.1	22	..	0.16	—0.73
Ahmednagar	99.0	68.4	24	..	0.49	1.09
Poona	101.0	68.1	19	..	0.23	—0.91
Sholapur	103.8	77.1	20	..	1.37	—0.44
Bijapur	100.7	72.6	36	..	0.45	—1.15
Belgaum	97.8	67.5	45	..	1.72	—0.68
Ahmedabad	100.5	75.2	72	..	1.24	0.28
Nizamabad (Indore)	100.9	75.7	29	..	0.93	—0.95
Hyderabad	96.4	74.0	92	..	0.74	—0 54
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.9	81.0	98	..	3.37	4.96
Calicut	90.6	77.5	76	..	13.29	0.25
Cochin	94.0	81.4	72	..	19.48	—1.19
Colombo	89.2	77.7	94	0.61	38.14	4.80
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.2	77.2	76	..	20.73	10.99
Bellary	103.8	73.7	47	..	7.29	4.78
Cuddapah	106.4	76.0	54	..	2.44	1.99
Madras	91.5	76.0	86	..	21.24	0.76
Pamban	86.1	70.8	74	..	3.56	0.99
Coimbatore	100.6	73.8	79	..	6.76	0.93
Trichinopoly	102.3	78.4	72	..	12.37	3.87
Negapatam	91.6	77.9	77	..	24.38	—5.39

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 5 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.797	Ins.
Temperature of Air	81.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7	"
Dew Point	73.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.753	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	"
Maximum	77.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.NNW.	
movement of Wind do.	miles. 240	

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. B 22

SAKURA

CHERRY BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.

Sold everywhere and supplied to Railways, Executive Engineers, and promptly to Contractors Apply to Sub Agents:—

Messrs. DAWOODALLY & CO.,

Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY

Sole Agents—T. HARA.

P. O. Box 374. Bombay.

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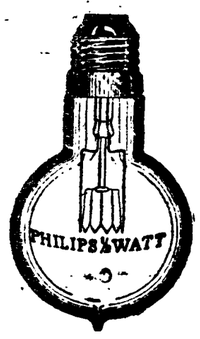
AND
ORDINARY LAMPS



Volts: 4 to 250.
Candle power 4 to 3000.
Apply:—
THE
ORIENTAL ENGINEERING AND TRADING Co.,
Ravelin Street,
BOMBAY.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as:
(*a*) Mohim Halva (or Dry), (*b*) Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanila Halva (*f*) Muskati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS
OF THE PATENTED
the invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece lens.
and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, euphos, amber, blue, etc
TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.
No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY.
opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

WEST END WASHING Co
Specialities { WASHING, DRY CLEANING AND CHEMICAL CLEANING OF GARMENTS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
Glazed to perfection by latest process.
PRICES MODERATE
REGULAR DELIVERY GUARANTEED.
Trial Solicited.
Opp. Nana Shankar's Temple, Grant Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

ANILINE DYE INDUSTRY.

VITAL TO NATIONAL SAFETY.

Mr. Milton S. Sharp, presiding at the annual meeting of the Bradford Dyers' Association, explained how necessary the establishment of the synthetic dye industry was for national safety. Dyes and high explosives being very closely related, it would amount to nothing short of a tragedy if the lesson the war had taught was not learnt, for the unlimited production of articles which were the first essentials of any hope of success in warfare.

The raw materials from which aniline dyes are made being the same as are used in the manufacture of high explosives, picture to yourselves (the Chairman said) the enormous advantage Germany had by reason of her huge, highly-organised and ably administered colour-works, producing all the raw materials required for the making of high explosives, and able immediately to divert much of their colour-making plant to their manufacture. What was our position? Why, exactly the same as our position in regard to the army. We had to improvise an army. We had also to improvise our production of high explosives. We have done both, and to a degree which our enemies will find to their cost and sorrow before very long.

The country will probably never know how much it owes to the High Explosives Department of the Ministry of Munitions presided over by Lord Moulton, and officered by a body of strikingly able and energetic men, to whose commanding force it is due that the danger from a shortage of high explosives has been so effectively met.

What I desire to urge with all the force of which I am capable is that we must never again jeopardise our national safety by the risk of shortage of high explosives, and that, whatever it involves, we must establish the aniline dye industry in this country. Until we do this we shall always be at a great disadvantage as compared with Germany. I am confident if public opinion could once understand the situation it would be practically unanimous in demanding the most thoroughgoing and drastic action, quite regardless of cost.

GERMAN PREPAREDNESS.

On my last journey to Germany just before the outbreak of war, I visited all the large colour works, and it will bring home to you what terrible instruments such works are for enabling the German Government to carry out its policy of frightfulness when I tell you that one company alone, then employing about 10,000 men chiefly in the manufacture of aniline dyes to-day, I am credibly informed, are employing about 14,000 men almost entirely on the manufacture of high explosives. Only those with some knowledge can realise the facility with which a colour works can be converted into a high explosive factory. Another works visited at that time employed about 9,000 men in the manufacture of aniline colours and pharmaceuticals. I have information to which I attach entire credence that to-day those works are engaged almost solely in making T. N. T. and picric acid for the German Government.

During the course of the same journey I gathered that 75 per cent of the collieries in Germany had ovens installed. When it is realised how vitally important the distillation of coal in coke ovens is in relation to the manufacture of aniline dyes and high explosives, it will be seen how this alone gave Germany an enormous advantage over us in the early stages of the war, as the by-products from the coke ovens are amongst the most important materials for making colours and explosives, whereas in Great Britain at the outbreak of the war only some 25 per cent of our collieries had coke ovens installed.

I was also told that three of the principal German colour-making concerns, who pool their profits, had shortly before increased their capital by £2,250,000 for the purpose of erecting a works for the production of ammonia from the air. At that time they estimated they would produce 130,000 tons of ammonia per year; it has since been stated that this production has been increased to 200,000, and is now being converted into nitric acid. The raising of so much capital for such a purpose is noteworthy even on the surface; but it is even more striking in the light of our now certain knowledge as to the preparations of Germany for war. It is impossible to avoid the conviction that the use of such a plant in the event of war was duly taken into consideration. It has been said that the supply of high explosives to the German army would by this time have ceased had it not been for that plant. It is quite possible that the stocks of nitrate of soda would now have been exhausted, and without nitric acid no high explosives can be made.

How can the establishment of colour and chemical works be accomplished here? No one with any knowledge would venture the opinion that it can be attained through British Dyes, Limited, alone. I wish to speak with great respect and the deepest gratitude for what that Company has done. Faced with a tremendous task, made incomparably more difficult by the prior claim of explosives upon the raw material, it has done really splendidly. The want of raw materials has hampered the efforts also of all the British, Swiss, and French makers. When such difficulties disappear, I am sure British Dyes, Limited, would not claim that they alone will have the power to free us from German domination in this, the greatest "key" industry—a key not only to export business aggregating £200,000,000 a year and to the employment of some 2,000,000 people, but, what is of far greater moment also to the national safety. Indeed I make bold to say there are few things which this terrible war has made more clear than that both from the economic and national defence standpoints there is no question of greater urgency than the rapid establishment of the aniline dye industry in this country. It certainly calls for further and immediate action by the Government and Parliament.

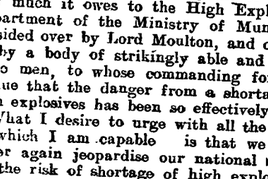
I hold strongly that this is not the time for suggesting measures likely to disturb in the least the national unity, and most Free-traders, of whom I am one, are prepared to scrap their pre-war economic opinions, realising that we shall hereafter live under entirely new conditions. I am confident that the common sense of even the strongest adherent of the "Manchester School" will compel the admission that action must be taken to secure the establishment of the aniline dye industry in this country. It is only fair to recognise that its establishment by the imposition of tariffs would be mainly at the cost of the textile industry, whereas it is probably a national charge, and we must not lose sight of the fact that a very large percentage of our trade in textiles is with foreign markets, in which we have to meet the competition of the world. To have higher dyeing and printing costs than our rivals would be a handicap. Bearing on this, the attitude of Italy deserves careful consideration. Although largely Protectionist in policy, she puts no duty on aniline dyes specially in order to encourage and develop the export of textiles.

THE DIRECTORS' SUGGESTION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The policy which your directors favour is practically that which we urged upon the Government before the formation of British Dyes, Limited, and which was that the Government should make a grant-in-aid of, say £500,000 per annum for a period, to be administered by a Commission charged with the duty of securing the establishment of the industry in this country, by grants on production, and for enterprise and initiative. The number of the Commission should be limited, and its members carefully chosen, so as to command the confidence of the British, Swiss, and French colour-makers and of the users.

Had it not been for the aid we have received from the Swiss makers, I dare not contemplate what our position would have been during the past eighteen months. They have placed this country under a great obligation, which may in some degree be met by giving them after the war what they have so fully earned—our continued support and encouragement. Our strong hope is that at the earliest possible moment they will come to England and lend their powerful aid, in conjunction with British concerns, in the establishment of a great and all-embracing manufacture of aniline dyes. In assuring them of a warm welcome, I voice, I am sure, not only the feeling of this Association, but that of every dye user in Great Britain.

PRIMUS' COOKING STOVES.
Burn Ordinary Kerosene Oil without wick producing a blue atmospheric gas flame, which gives about three times the heat of an ordinary oil-stove, and will cook or boil quicker than best Coal Fire.
NOVELTY!



"Rooter" Pattern. No. 555. **Rs. 13.**
"Silent" Pattern. No. 999. **Rs. 15.**
Tank made of finely polished Brass. Cast-Iron Top and Legs.
HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT
Abdool Rehman Street, near Market, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL IRON WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS;
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.;
KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE.
GOLPITHA BOMBAY NO. 4.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

At the share market the jute mill shares ruled quiet but steady without much inquiry this morning but with a better feeling towards the close of the day. Barnagore advanced in response to a strong demand. This was the only feature of interest in the market. Coal shares changed hands in increasing numbers, the prices being well maintained and showing a marked improvement in many instances.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 775, 776, Bengal Giridih 14/14 to 15/4, Bhuskajure 16/4, Burra Dhemo 10/12, Equitable 37/4 to 38, Ghusick 15/4, 15/8, Gopalichuck 7/4 to 7/8, Jumoni 4/4, Nodiha 8/12, 9, Raneegunjee 30/4 to 30/12, Satpukuria and Asansol 7, Sendra 14, 14/4, Sutkindih 11, Teetulmuri 12/4 to 12/8, Union 13/12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 390, Barnagore (ord) 98 to 104, Clive (ord) 131 to 134, Delta (ord) 439, 440, 441, Empire (ord) 37, 87/4, Fort William (ord) 140, 141, Howrah (ord) 242, 244, Kamarhatty (ord) 867, Reliance (prefs) 110, Soorah (ord) 157, 158, 159, Union (ord) 440 to 442, 436 s. 1.

Miscellaneous:—Mengkibol Rubber 18/4, 18/8, Ryam Sugar 15, 15/4.

Government paper, 3½ per cent, was quoted at Rs. 81-4 to Rs. 81-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-10 to Rs. 81-12.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 3rd.

Total Imports 9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
April	7.49
April-May	7.47
May-June	7.47
June-July	7.45
July-Aug	7.43
Aug.-Sep	7.36
Sept.-Oct.	7.28
Oct.-Nov.	7.24 —3
Nov.-Dec.	7.21
Dec.-Jan.	7.18
Jan.-Feb.	7.16
Feb.-Mar.	7.17
Mar.-April	7.17
April-May	..

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, April 3rd.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	14,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	7,000
,, ,, to Continent	..	7,000
Futures at New York May.	..	11.89+5
Futures at New York July	..	12.00+7
Spot Cotton at New York unchanged		12.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchanged		11.88
Futures at New Orleans May	..	11.74+8
Futures at New Orleans July	..	11.91+6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	9½
Demand Bill.	..	4.76.40
Silver Commercial Bars	..	61⅛

BY MAIL.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the month of Feb. 1916.

London, Mar. 16th.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	..	..	31,563,000
Unbleached and Grey	..	..	71,547,000
Dyed and Colored	..	..	3,060,000
Printed	..	..	3,879,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	..	..	327,000
Unbleached and Grey	..	..	198,000
Total Shipments of Salt	..	..	Tons 5,600

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	..	..	2,518,000
Unbleached and Grey	..	..	1,293,000
Dyed and Colored	..	..	957,000
Printed	..	..	1,499,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	..	..	64,000
Unbleached and Grey	..	..	9,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	..	..	4,137,000
Unbleached and Grey	..	..	3,720,000
Dyed and Colored	..	..	657,000
Printed	..	..	2,513,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	..	..	1,136,000
Unbleached and Grey	..	..	721,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piecegoods (in yards).

Bleached and White	..	..	9,812,000
Unbleached and Grey	..	..	3,343,000
Dyed and Colored	..	..	4,643,000
Printed	..	..	7,186,000

Twist and Yarns. (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	..	..	296,000
Unbleached and Grey	..	..	308,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	..	..	7,801,000
Unbleached and Grey	..	..	859,000
Dyed and Colored	..	..	1,269,000
Printed	..	..	3,012,000

Twist and Yarns. (in lb.)

Dyed and Bleached	..	..	75,000
Unbleached and Grey	..	..	1,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	29 3/8+5/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced.
Speculative Buying Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans unchgd.	4¼

The sum of £50,000 has been released.

Consols. 2½ %	57⅜	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53½	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80½	
Government Securities 3%	69½	
Exchange on London at Paris		
France. unchgd	28.48	Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, April 3rd

3½% 1925—1928	.. ..	£87½+⅛
4½% 1925—1945	.. ..	£96⅜—⅛

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, April 3rd.

BILLS.

On Madras Rs. 3,37,000 @ 1/4 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 3rd.

WHEAT.

No quotations for Indian Wheat.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 2,095,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. March-April Sellers. 62

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } April-May Value 65/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—May June Sellers 49/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May London Sellers 69
Toria Rapeseed Nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April.-May. Nominal Dull. 64/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Hull Nominal £14-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper. £139
Standard Copper G. M. B. £115½
Copper Braziers £146
Yellow Metal 16
Hard Spelter Nominal 67½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool £23
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie £6-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April May, Buyers 3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June 3/-

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, April 4.

The markets were all closed owing to a public holiday.

RECEIPT OF COTTON AMD PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3rd April 1916:—

Cotton	10,116	Bales.
Wheat	2,914	cwts.
Linseed	16,156	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	5,398	,,
Ginjellyseed	4,454	,,
Poppyseed	348	,,
Groundnuts	4,377	,,
Castorseed	7,207	,,
Rice	5,076	,,
Myrabollams	4,765	,,
Cottonseed	87,735	,,
Howraseed	2,009	,,
Gram	20,463	,,
Joowar	16,398	,,
Maize	9	,,
Barley	3,009	,,

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind (Commander C. D. Bennett R. N. R.), which arrived Bombay yesterday:—

Miss Carpenter; Mr A Crook; Mr H Emblen; Mr and Mrs J T Tanner; Miss Manamara; Mr and Master Hussain; Mr and Mrs Chenery; Mrs Yuille; Ld. C's. Housekeeper; Ld. Valet's Wife; Mrs Proctor; Mrs Bowerman and 3 children; Master Gough; Mr V O Windsor and child; Rev J and Mrs Young; Mrs Morris; Mr J G Fald; 2 H R A's; Sgt Hamilton; Miss D K Hendley; Miss L M Hendley; Mrs G Catling; Miss A Wood; Miss Tombey; Capt Bryant; Capt Westlake; Mrs Alder Roost; Mr T Ryan; Mr J Williams; Mr C Plowden; Mr F W Marrs; Mrs E G Senior; Sir G Barnes; Miss A Smith; Mrs B Brendon; Mr F Sharpe; Mrs and Miss D T Lane; Hon Sir Ali Iman and Miss; Miss Sanpin; Miss Iman and 3 children; Lady Iman; Mr A Aziz; Mr Chrystal; Mrs F Channer; Mr and Mrs Cha Still; Mrs A d'A Willis; The Rajah of Tikara; Miss J L Franklin; Lady Carmichael; Miss P Gibson Carmichael; Miss Hopps Maid; Mr and Mrs C Lucas; Mr Hadow; Dr and Mrs T Thomson; Mr F B Stratton; Mrs Verney, 2 infants, maid and nurse; Mr and Mrs E B Howell; Rt Hon Ld Chelmsford; Lady Chelmsford; Hon Joan Thesiger; Hon Anne Thesiger; Hon Margarett; Miss Euber nurse; Miss Lee maid; Hon Bridget Thesiger; Miss Hogg Governess; Miss Wilson Maid; Mr Jordon Valet; Miss K Thompson; Capt Sykes; Capt H Hibbert; Mr H Cobb; Mr F P West; Mrs Boyd; Mrs R W Buckley; Lady Tottenham; Miss Thompson Maid; Mr E S Tarlton; Mr and Mrs L H Savile; Mr H Martin; Mr J Bannister; Mr J Black; Mr F Willis; Mr D Montagnon; Mr A Dall; Mr M Keane; Eng Com R Bryan; Eng Lieut Scott; Mrs E Benson and infant; Capt and Mrs Colenso; Mr W Morgan; 2nd-Lt Baron; Mr K George; Lt G Bingham; Mr J Lee; Major W Barron; Miss B Gymons; Mrs Wood; Mr L Middleton; Miss A Brett; Mr B Khan; Mr A Lee; Mr L Heath; Mrs W T Green; Cadet Short; Lieut Wilson; 2nd-Lt Voelcher; Col Lloyd; Col and Mrs Pilkington; Capt Vicary; Capt Boswell; Capt Greenstrett; Mr P Johnson; Miss E Shepheard; Mr B J Padshah; Miss Patuck; Mrs M Hartwell; Mr W A Butchart; Asst Paymaster King; Lt W Boileau; Lt F C Heathcote; Mrs E M Peters; Mrs Deare; Mr A J Lyons; Mr T Elland; Mr Ridsdale; Miss Sinha; Major A F Barron; Mrs Martin; Miss H Grover; Mrs Flint and infant; Miss Skeats Nurse; Mrs Whitehouse; Mr J Bliss; Mr R Behnan; Mr E P Weekes; Mrs Wall; Mrs Dew and infant; Miss Beckwith Nurse; Mr J Creek; Mr C Forgan; Mr D N Dunn; Lt A N Robb; Mr W Bodin; Mr W L Tanburn; Mr S H Hall; Mr Salcombe; Mr H Weaver; Mr Crowe; Mrs Williams; Mrs A H Froom; Mrs Froom's Maid; Mr G W Maffey, Native Servant; 31 Native Indian Ward Orderlies; Mrs Philby's Ayah; Capt Colenso's Native Servant; 21 Native Indian Orderlies; Native D B S; Sir Ali Iman's 2 Native Servants.

REMARKABLE STORY OF KIDNAPPING.

EUROPEAN LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

A remarkable story of kidnapping was related yesterday to the Commissioner of Police by a European woman, Miss Angiar, aged 25.

She said that on Sunday, the 26th March last, after she had just left church she was seized by four persons and forcibly pushed into a carriage and driven to an unknown locality where she was kept confined for six days.

On Saturday last she managed to escape through the instrumentality of a woman-servant.

The matter is under police enquiry.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S QUARTERS.

A striking tribute to the Prince of Wales is paid by Captain Kendall, one of the Primitive Methodist chaplains who has been at the front and is now serving temporarily at a Midland camp. "At a certain village," said Captain Kendall, addressing a local audience, "is a line of cottages, and many a time the Prince of Wales has slept on the floor in one of these humble homes. Over the other side of the road is a beautiful old mansion, but the Prince would not go there, preferring the miner's cottage. I have seen the room in which the Prince slept, and the Frenchman who lived there knew who his guest was, and told me he did not give a bit of trouble. I have seen the Prince 'doing his bit.' He was often in danger, for he went where the boys went. I am very proud of the Prince, and glad to be able to tell you this about him."

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns' Wine or Cod-Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. A20

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Oriental Building, 4 p.m.
Bombay Ladies' Branch of National Indian Association, Rev. A. Goodier's Lecture on "Shakespeare's Interpretation of the Woman's Mind," Mrs. Carmichael's Residence, Ridge Road, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 6.

Election of a Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council by Bombay Mahomedans, Town Hall, from 11 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Church Gate, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, 3-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 8.

Fancy Dress Carnival, Skating Rink, 9 p.m.
Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., 41st Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 3-30 p.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, 2-15 and 2-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, April 4.

296 Range.—The Rifle range at Poona will open for class firing for the season 1916-17 at 7-30 a.m. daily from 16th April 1916. Members wishing to fire should notify the Sergt. Major two days before hand.

297. Recruiting.—There are vacancies in the Corps for suitable men. Those residing at Poona who are desirous of joining are requested to apply in person at the Adjutant's Office as early as possible any day except Sunday between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Those residing at outstations should apply to the Officer Commanding the detachment nearest to their place of residence. Recruits training classes will commence as soon as sufficient numbers have been enrolled.

Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Parsis are eligible for enrolment.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the officers, the string band of the 1st Batln., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play a Programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MESSRS. MONGINI BROTHERS.

The catering arrangements at the Garden Party to H. E. Lord Hardinge in the University Garden last Monday afternoon, were entrusted to Messrs. Mongini Brothers, who were specially complimented on the excellence of the arrangements made.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture will be given by Rev. A. Goodier of the St. Xavier's College on "Shakespear's Interpretation of the Woman's Mind" this evening at 6 p.m., (S.T.)., at the residence of Mrs. Carmichael, Ridge Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are priviledged to bring two lady friends.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

Examinations by the above Association were held in the Hall of Davar's College of Commerce under the supervision of Mr. Framroz R. Joshi, in which the following candidates were successful as per the result to hand by the last mail:—

INTERMEDIATE.

1 Hari Dutta Umrasingh Bishoi, 2 A Vasudeva Rao, 3 Kankatti Manjayya, 4 Ghulam Ahmed Abdul Hamid, 5 Thaker Jayram Dharamshi, 6 Joseph M. Rozario, 7 Erach Ardeshir Anklesaria, 8 Mohammad Dawjee Vorajee, 9 Jehangir Kaikhushru Mody, 10 Shariatur Rasul, 11 K. S. Rajan.

FINAL.

1 Dinkrray J. Muzmudar, 2 Gottemukhala Bangarraju (Silver medal), 3 G. T. Lalit, 4 Batanchand Ghaiya.

MADRAS HIGH COURT BENCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 4.

Consequent on Sir John Wallis, Chief Justice, Madras High Court, and Mr. Justice Bakewell going on leave in continuation of the mid-summer holidays, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim will be appointed to act as Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Phillips will be reappointed to act in the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Abdur Rahim.

In the room of Mr. Justice Bakewell it is probable Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnan, Chief Judge of Madras, Small Cause Court, will be appointed.

MADRAS WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 4.

In addition to the hospitalship Madras and the river steamer Coromandel, the Madras Presidency has provided no less than eight motor ambulances and four aeroplanes which have been very generously presented by the following:—The Maharaja of Bobbili two motor ambulances, the Maharaja of Venkatagiri two motor ambulances, the Maharajah of Jeypore one aeroplane, the Rajah of Pithapuram four motor ambulances, the Rajah of Ramnad one aeroplane, readers of the "Madras Mail" one aeroplane and Mr. Madeley, of the Madras Corporation, one aeroplane.

LORDS HARDINGE & CHELMSFORD.

FAREWELL AND WELCOME.

OVATIONS BY CROWDS.

REPLIES TO ADDRESSES.

Yesterday was observed in Bombay as a public holiday to afford the fullest opportunity for a hearty welcome to Lord Chelmsford the Viceroy and an appropriate send-off and God-speed to Lord Hardinge.

Lord Hardinge left Bombay for England yesterday afternoon amidst the general regret of whole India.

His Excellency met with a tremendous ovation from large crowds as he drove in State to the Apollo Bunder.

In his last farewell speech in reply to the address of the Municipal Corporation, his Excellency said that the friendly confidence and support of Bombay had been a great help to him in difficult times.

His Excellency added, that the path of progress would be far easier than it is, "if the sanity of your public life and the earnestness and ability of your public men, your respect for law and order, and your business enterprise were faithfully reproduced in all quarters of this vast empire."

Lord and Lady Chelmsford were welcomed on the Apollo Bunder landing stage by H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon, when a Royal salute was fired from the saluting battery.

The Viceroy-designate and Lady Chelmsford were conducted to the dais, where presentations were made by the Hon. Mr. Curtis, the Chief Secretary to Government, and by Mr. L. Robertson, the Political Secretary.

An address presented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation was read by the newly appointed President, Mr. Chunilal Mehta, to which his Excellency made an appropriate reply.

The Guard-of-Honour provided by the Royal Irish Fusiliers having been inspected in company with H. E. the Governor, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Commander-in-Chief, and General Knight, the party entered their respective carriages and drove in State to Government House.

The thoroughfares were crowded with interested spectators, who gave Lord and Lady Chelmsford a great welcome to the city as the procession passed through the various streets and roads *en route*.

On arrival at Government House their Excellencies were warmly received by Lord Hardinge.

At noon his Excellency received addresses from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at Government House.

In the afternoon the Viceroy proceeded to the Secretariat, where his commission from his Majesty the King-Emperor of India, was read in the Council Chamber and his Excellency took his seat in Council.

After dinner their Excellencies proceeded to the Victoria Terminus and left by special train for Delhi.

LORD HARDINGE LEAVES INDIA.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S ARRIVAL.

LORD HARDINGE'S DEPARTURE.

A PUBLIC OVATION.

AFFECTING FAREWELL SPEECH.

Lord Hardinge met with a tremendous ovation from great crowds as he drove in State with H. E. the Governor from Government House to the Apollo Bunder, in the afternoon. The populace cheered itself hoarse as the State procession moved along to the Bunder. With Lord Hardinge and Lord Willingdon were Major Verney, Military Secretary, and an A.-D.-C. to the Governor. In the second carriage were Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, Capt. the Hon. Alec. Hardinge and an A.-D.-C. to the Governor and in the third, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Private Secretary to the Governor, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy and A.-D.-C. to the Governor. The escort consisted of the Bombay Light Horse, H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard, King George's Own Central India Horse and the Bombay City Mounted Police. The route from Church Gate Street to the Apollo Bunder was lined by troops, and at the Bunder itself the Bombay Volunteers furnished a guard-of-honour, while the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers provided the Band. All the honours due to Lord Hardinge's exalted position were duly paid. Lord Hardinge having alighted at the magnificent shamiana a procession was formed and moved solemnly up to the dais where Lord Hardinge occupied the Throne, with Lord Willingdon at his side. Lady Willingdon and the Hon. Diamond Hardinge sat behind. The shamiana was full to even a greater extent to what it was when H. E. Lord Chelmsford arrived in the morning. Among the distinguished gathering in addition to a number of Indian Princes, Consular officers, members of the Municipal Corporation, the following were present:—

The Hon. Sir William Clark, the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon. Sir William Meyer, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Sir C. Sankaran Nair, and the Hon. Mr. George Lowndes, Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, H. E. Rear-Admiral Peirse, Commander-in-Chief, his Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station and Staff, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, Bombay, the Rt. Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. Sheppard and the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, Members of the Bombay Executive Council, the Hon. Sir Stanley Batchelor, the Hon. Sir J. Heaton, the Hon. Mr. N. C. Macleod, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Judges of the High Court, Bombay, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy, C. Ibrahim, the Hon. Sardar Rustomji J. Vakil, the Hon. Mr. C. W. Hudson, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, and the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Additional Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. H. Wheeler, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, the Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood, Political Secretary to the Government of India, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas, Commissioner in Sind, Major-General R. Wapshaire, C.B., General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona), Division, and Staff, the Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie Edwards, Commanding 1st Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Lieut.-Col. M. T. Elderton, Commanding 108th Infantry, Col. H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., Commandant G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, Col. R. Woollcombe, Commandant, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D., Commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, Deputy Secretary to Government, Judicial and Political Departments, Mr. G. A. Thomas, Deputy-Secretary, Revenue Department, and Mr. A. F. Edersley, Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial and Political Departments.

The Municipal Address, the full text of which appeared in our issue of March 10th having been read by the President and presented to Lord Hardinge in a magnificent casket, fully described in yesterday's "Chronicle" his Excellency delivered an affecting speech and was so moved that he was obliged more than once to pause. He then bid farewell to all the Indian and to the Consular officers and many others notabilities. Lord and Willingdon, the Maharajah of Gwalior, the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Maharajah of Patiala and the Raja of Datia descended the steps of the Bunder and bid a final farewell of his Excellency. The Maharajah of Dhar boarded the steam lunch Diamond and accompanied Lord Hardinge and his party to the P. & O. S. S. Arabia, which later in the afternoon carried away India's idolized Viceroy

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In reply to the Farewell Address presented by the Bombay Municipality the full text of which appeared in our issue of the 10th ultimo, which was read by Mr. C. V. Mehta, President of the Corporation, his Excellency Lord Hardinge said:—

Gentlemen,—It is sad to feel that in a few minutes' time I shall have left these shores, and that this address, that has been presented to me, is the last that I shall receive from my many friends in India, but the warmth and friendliness of its tone help to soften the pangs of regret that I feel in leaving India and so many kind people of whom I can have nothing but grateful and affectionate remembrances.

You were the first to welcome me to India, and I well remember how very cordial I thought your welcome was, and how I hoped to be able to retain your kindly feelings through the strenuous years that I knew lay before me. You are the last to bid me farewell, and you have made me feel, on each of the two later occasions that we have met, that your friendship towards me has been growing steadily stronger and warmer. I need hardly say how heartily I reciprocate such feelings and how highly I value the approval of such a far-sighted and distinguished body as the Municipal Corporation of the most progressive city of India.

It is the common lot of every public man to be criticised, and even misrepresented; and no public man should attach too much importance to these things. But not once or twice, but many times when I have been the subject of such misunderstandings I have noticed in the public opinion of Bombay a restraint of criticism and a willingness to believe that my Government and myself have not been actuated by unworthy motives nor influenced by utterly unreasonable considerations. And though I do not think I am more sensitive to criticism than other men, I tell you frankly that your friendly confidence and support have been a great help to me in difficult times.

A DIPLOMATIST.

You have spoken of me as a diplomatist,—a character in which you also welcomed me. I confess I had my doubts at the time whether my experience as a diplomatist was likely to commend my selection to your favour, for it is not far from the truth to say that, in the general estimation, one of the highest qualifications of a successful diplomatist is the skilful use of words to conceal his thoughts. That however is not, and never has been my idea of how to succeed in diplomacy; and at any rate whatever my failures may have been, there is one little bit of credit to which I lay claim, and it is that throughout my time in India, whether in public speeches or private conversations I have always endeavoured to say what I have really felt and what I believe to be the truth alike to India and about India, and I have always aimed at taking India into my confidence,—and here let me add that public speaking in the case of a diplomatist is almost regarded as a crime, and if I may make a confession to you, it is that the making of speeches has been one of the heaviest burdens that the lot of a Viceroy brought to me.

You have, with a consideration for which I warmly thank you, referred once more to the work of my grandfather in India, and if words mean anything, I am justified in thinking that in your opinion at any rate I have fulfilled the ambition with which I set out for India,—that I might be able at the end of my time to feel that I had done nothing to bring discredit upon his name; for, indeed, it has been no small thing for me throughout my life, and especially here in India, to have had before me the bright example of his courage and chivalry.

The second time upon which I had the honour to receive an address from you was in the Town Hall just two years ago, and it was an occasion that for many reasons I can never forget. The warmth of the reception that you gave on that occasion to me and to her, who is no longer with me, made an ineffaceable impression upon me, while I shall ever treasure those words of the address in which you referred to her example of sympathetic and courageous womanhood as a priceless tribute from Bombay to her memory.

Let me also in this connection express my very warm and grateful thanks for the splendid and most generous contributions from the Ruling Princes and the people and citizens of Bombay Presidency and City to the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women at Delhi, an imperishable monument to her love for India.

This is the sixth time that I have visited Bombay, and the third address that I have had the privilege of receiving from you, and I should like to say that I miss a friendly and familiar face amongst you, that of your great citizen, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. It is a little more than a year ago that he came to see me when I was staying at Government House on my way to the Persian Gulf, and I feel for Bombay in their loss of this distinguished citizen.

EVENTFUL VICEROYALTY.

A Viceroyalty which saw at its beginning the visit of their Majesties to India and their wonderful Durbar at Delhi and at the end this monstrous and horrible European war can never go down to history as uneventful; and I sometimes wonder what the historian will select as the most striking fact relating to India that has occurred during that period.

Do you not agree with me that the spectacle of India sending forth the flower of her soldiery to fight the battles of the mother-country on the far off field of Flanders,—in the desolate places of Irak, in East Africa, Egypt, and elsewhere,—not by brigades or divisions,—not even by Army Corps, but literally by the hundred thousand? Do you not think this glorious spectacle will arrest the attention of those who write the record of these years when the heat of controversy and the dust of battle have subsided?

To me it will always be the proudest reflection of my life that mine were the honour and privilege of showing to my Sovereign, to my country, and the whole world, that the loyalty of India was no mere form of words. England has trusted India, and India has nobly responded, and her sons,—alas! how many!—have sealed her loyalty with their life blood. You have been kind enough to suggest that my work during the preceding period of peace had something to do with this splendid result, but I claim no credit in the matter beyond this, that I was sure in my heart of hearts that India was sound, that I never hesitated to proclaim that assurance and to act upon it, and that India,—ever quick to respond,—has given me and my Government, and my King and country, confidence for confidence and trust for trust in overflowing measure.

You, Gentlemen of Bombay, will hardly expect me in these last few moments to refer in any detail to the history of the past few years, though the past must weightily influence the future, and it is to the future that the eyes of India are hopefully turned.

You know how deep my sympathies are for her aspirations, and with that knowledge you will let me say one word. Do not be too impatient. Development is already taking place with phenomenal rapidity, and even in the 5½ short years that I have seen, there have been great and far-reaching changes of attitude and outlook.

KEY TO PEACE AND CONTENTMENT.

Remember, too, that progress and reform can only come with any advantage and any permanency to those that deserve such good things; you must see to it therefore that your public men, your public opinion, your public papers are all worthy,—and here in Bombay I can use such words without offence, for if the sanity of your public life, and the earnestness and ability of your public men, your respect for law and order and your business enterprise were faithfully reproduced in all quarters of this great Empire the path of progress would be far easier than it is. The key to peace and contentment of the people can, in my opinion, be found only in a spirit of sympathy and confidence between them and their Government, and I am quite certain that that spirit will be found strongly developed in my friend Lord Chelmsford. At the present stage of her development India is not a difficult country to govern, provided she can realise that Great Britain is in sympathy with her legitimate aspirations. To do this, and to maintain the confidence of India, concessions must be gradually made to political progress. In this manner, India, whose characteristic is to trust without reserve, when she recognises true sympathy, will be satisfied and led gently along the path of progress, developing an ever closer understanding between herself and Great Britain, and an ever-growing loyalty to the British Crown.

The sands are running out, and it now only remains for me to take leave of you all, to thank you once more, and to ask you to believe me when I say that I shall never forget Bombay where, from every side and from the day of my first arrival, I have received nothing but kindness and encouragement. I leave India with a deep feeling of respect and affection for the citizens of the Gate of India who, I hope, will always remember me as their true friend and a devoted friend of India and her people. May God bless India and prosper those that dwell in this land is my fervent prayer.

FAREWELL TO MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 4.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Governor of Madras and Lord Hardinge:—

Lord Pentland wired:—"On behalf of the Presidency of Madras I desire to offer your Excellency the most grateful farewell and hearty assurance of enduring good wishes."

Lord Hardinge replied:—"I thank your Excellency and the Presidency of Madras for your good wishes and in bidding you all cordial farewell I wish much happiness and prosperity to you, your Government and the people under your charge."

THE NEW VICEROY.

SPLENDID RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

CONTINUITY OF POLICY ASSURED.

Yesterday was observed as a public holiday, and if ever a holiday in Bombay was appreciated, it was to take the opportunity of according a hearty welcome to Lord Chelmsford the Viceroy-designate and bidding God-speed to Lord Hardinge, the staunchest friend India has had for many a long year Practically the whole of Bombay was astir from early morning when the P. & O. Co.'s ship Kaisar-i-Hind, with Lord and Lady Chelmsford aboard, dropped anchor in the most beautiful harbour in the world. Prince and peasant alike were out at sunrise to pay homage by their presence to the new Viceroy. Flags were unfurled in the Fort, and the extensive pandal on the Apollo Bunder was gaily decorated. The troops were in their places an hour before the landing hour and so were the battalions of the Bombay City Police, mounted and unmounted, who looked exceptionally smart on the occasion. At the Apollo Bunder, a guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file of the Royal Irish Fusiliers with a Band furnished by the Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers was drawn up while the Viceregal route from the Bunder along Esplanade road and Church Gate street to the corner of Mayo road was lined on both sides by the Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 1st Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Bombay Scottish, 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, 108th and 109th Infantry. Behind the line of troops were a mass of people [illegible] see Lord and Lady Chelmsford and demonstrate their loyalty. Every house which skirted the Viceregal route was filled with beaming faces, male and female, supremely anxious to catch a glimpse of Lord and Lady Chelmsford as they drove past.

THE DEPUTATION.

It was quarter past seven when a deputation consisting of the Hon. Mr. Curtis, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Major Greig, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Captain McEwen, A.C.D. and Capt. Lumsden, R.N., Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy, proceeded on board the Kaisar-i-Hind. Meanwhile their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, Capt. the Hon. Iniga Freeman-Thomas, A.D.C. and Capt. de Geijer, A.D.C., arrived at the Bunder where the beauty and fashion of Bombay were already arraigned on either side of vast groups of Indian Princes in scintillating jewels and Bombay officialdom in full dress, The Earl of Glasgow was conspicuous among the great and distinguished assembly. A Royal Salute from H.M.S. Pyramus announced the disembarkation of Lord Chelmsford who was accompanied to shore by Lady Chelmsford, the Hon. Joan Thesiger, the Hon. Anne Thesiger, the Hon. Bridget Thesiger, Major Verney, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Mr. J. L. Maffey, three A.D.C.'s to his Excellency and the Bombay Deputation.

A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford were heartily welcomed on the landing stage by Lord and Lady Willingdon, and at the top of the steps by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, the Chief Justice of Bombay the Lord Bishop, and the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay. The instant their Excellencies landed another Royal Salute was fired from the Saluting Battery.

Mr. Robertson, Political Secretary to Government at once introduced their Excellencies to Ruling Chiefs who included H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur, H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir, H. H. the Maharao of Kotah, H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, H. H. the Rao of Cutch, H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir, H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, H. H. the Rajah of Dhar, H. H. the Maharajah of Datia, H. H. the Maharajah of Dewas, H. H. the Rana of Dholpur, H. H. the Maharajah of Idar, H. H. the Maharajah of Benares, H. H. the Jam of Navanagar, H. H. the Rajah of Rajgarh, H. H. the Nawab of Janjira, H. H. the Maharajah of Panna, H. H. Rajah of Suket, H. H. the Maharajah Sir Pratapsing of Jodhpur, H. H. the Rana of Dholpore, H. H. the Rao of Cutch, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, H. H. the Nawab of Balasinor, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, the Chief of Sangli, the Chiefs of Meraj (senior and junior) the Chief of Jamkhandi, the Chief of Rander, the Chief of Kurandawad, the Chief of Jawar, the Chief of Jat, and the Chief of Devi.

THE PRESENTATIONS.

Their Excellencies, accompanied by Lord and Lady Willingdon now proceeded to the royal dais from where presentations were made by the Hon. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Robertson, Political Secretary, in turn. The presentations included:—

Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General, the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Home and the Foreign and Political Departments, the Commissioner in Sind, the General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant-General, Bombay, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Collector of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Officers Commanding His Majesty's Ships in Harbour, Officers Commanding Regiments, Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay, Foreign Consuls-General Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

The presentations over, his Excellency was presented with an address from the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The address was read by Mr. Chunilal Mehta, President of the Corporation, and enclosed in a magnificent casket representing a tusk of ivory resting on the backs of miniature elephants adorned with howdahs of gold. His Excellency replied to the address in stentorian tones and his eloquence made a great impression on the assembly.

Subsequently his Excellency in company with General Knight and his Excellency the Governor, Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief in India, and attended by their respective staffs, inspected the Guard-of-Honour of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and finally proceeded to his carriage to drive to Government House in State.

THE PROCESSION.

The following was the order of the procession:—

1st Carriage.—H. E. Lord Chelmsford, H. E. the Governor, Major Verney, A.-D.-C. to Governor.

2nd Carriage.—H. E. Lady Chelmsford, Lady Willingdon, A.-D.-C. to Lord Chelmsford, and A.-D.-C. to Governor.

3rd Carriage.—Hon. Joan Thesiger, Mr. J. L. Maffey, A.-D.-C. to Lord Chelmsford and A.-D.-C. to the Governor.

4th Carriage.—Hon. Anne Thesiger, Hon. Bridget Thesiger, Private Secretary to Governor and A.-D.-C. to Lord Chelmsford.

The procession moved through Esplanade Road, Church Gate Street, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Chaupati, and Walkeshwar Road. All these thoroughfares were gaily decorated and thronged with cheering spectators. The escort was formed by the Bombay Light Horse, H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard, King George's Own Central India Horse and the Bombay Mounted Police.

On arrival at Government House, Lord and Lady Chelmsford were received by H. E. Lord Hardinge.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

In reply to the Municipal Address, the full text of which has already appeared in our issue of the 10th ultimo, Lord Chelmsford said:—

Mr. President and gentlemen,—Let me first thank you for the personal note of welcome contained in your address. India above all countries is not likely to belittle the value of hereditary association, and though the period during which my grandfather and father were connected with the old Bombay Army is beyond my memory, still it is something that the link is there, and I value it as a stimulus and an inspiration.

You allude to my sixteen months' sojourn in India as a Territorial officer. I am grateful for the experience so derived. In the first place I was enabled to see with my own eyes the steadfast loyalty of the Princes, Chiefs, and peoples of India to his Majesty the King-Emperor. India has no need to be reminded of his Majesty's keen and lively solicitude on her behalf. In the second place, I was privileged to watch the work and win the friendship of his Excellency Lord Hardinge who lays down his office to-day. Lord Hardinge has won to an unprecedented degree the confidence, the respect, nay, I would say the affection of the peoples of India, and he has set a hard task before his successor. Continuity is, however, in my opinion, a cardinal principle of policy when one man succeeds another, and so far as possible I shall deem it my duty and privilege to carry on Lord Hardinge's work where he has left it.

You refer in your address to my Municipal experience. I must confess that Municipal work especially in the Educational sphere is my first love. It has to my mind the pre-eminent merit of being removed to a large extent from the ordinary divisions of party politics, and men differ only, or should differ only, according to their respective views of the expediency of a particular piece of concrete work. Those who engage in it for the most part, and I speak from my experience of my late colleagues on the London County Council,—look for no reward beyond that of satisfaction in good work well done on behalf of the community.

Following your example, I shall not refer to your local needs. It is neither the occasion nor the time. But I am not unaware of the splendid work which has been done in Bombay in respect of the transport of troops and of your care in the hospital for such of these troops as return invalided or wounded from the stricken field.

Lady Chelmsford would wish me to thank you for the welcome accorded to her in your address. Those of us who have had previous experience as Governor-General or Governors know the debt we owe to our wives and how that, come what may, there is one at our side who can sustain us

continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 5, 1916.

THE COUNSEL OF AN ELDER.

We should not have cared to notice the attack on Sir William Wedderburn made by a contemporary, were it not for the important issues involved. The head and front of Sir William's offending is that he said, what, in fact, thinking Indians have been saying for a long time, merely, that the Indian Civil Service should not be masters of the Indian administrative household. The exceeding criminality of this avowal of opinion by one of the most respected English exponents of Indian thought has moved the apologists of privilege to extravagant protest. It matters nothing to the upholders of privilege that Sir William acquired immense and very intimate knowledge of the working of the judicial and executive branches of the Service to which he belonged. It matters nothing, either, that the system he condemns preserves to-day, as it maintained twenty years ago (when Sir William retired), the essential spirit of dominance in administration and irresponsibility to public opinion. The sneer at Sir William, having been in retirement twenty years, is singularly misplaced, for not only do the essential system of bureaucratic control he saw at work then still prevail, but, in the long interval, he has kept himself fully in touch with the developments of Indian opinion. These are ordinarily unbeknown to the would-be permanent masters of the Indian administrative household. It is a matter of fact that they have generally obstructed reforms tending towards the greater co-operation of the people with the administration, even when superior action and legislation forced their hands. We say this in no spirit of cavil, but it is undeniable that the Civil Service have kept themselves in the past aloof from public opinion. The impulse to reform came from outside,—whether from a forceful Secretary of State, or Viceroy or Governor,—and the objections, the doubts, the caveats and obstructions always emanated from the Civil Service.

Grant all that is claimed on behalf of the superabundant virtues of the Civil Service, and, also the essential wickedness and malignity of Sir William Wedderburn, the fact remains that the association of even one Indian councillor with the executive administration owed nothing to Civil Service inspiration. It is true that Sir William has lived many years of "exile" in retirement; but the real fact is that the Civil Service, in office, in India, live in a state of permanent exile from Indian things, aloof from developments of Indian opinion, which, were it utilised in the proper spirit, might have been diverted into useful channels. Instead of Sir William being condemned for his "vindictively censorious estimate of the governing body in India," he deserves our thanks for teaching even the Civil Service their duty and responsibility. We can only characterise as malignant the attempt to throw discredit on Sir William Wedderburn, on the score that he rendered "homage" to Lord Hardinge by delivering a veiled attack on the Civil Service. No reasonable person denies the fact that the Indian Civil Service have great achievements to their credit, ——, their efficiency and ability and their devotion to duty. But they are a Civil Service. And they possess the common limitations, as well as the faults, of a bureaucracy. They have initiated nothing of a progressive tendency in the direction of the greater association of the people with the Government. That is the gravamen of the charge Sir William brings against them. That this should be regarded as *lese majeste* is a curious refinement of the theory of Civilian infallibility. To regard Sir William's thirty years' connection with the Civil Service as tantamount to thirty years' complicity with the evil system which he has been condemning for twenty years thereafter seems to be lacking in the essential pre-requisites of sanity and reasonableness in historic judgment. The misjudgment in this particular case is based on a faulty reading of Sir William's article in the "Contemporary Review," and, especially, his reference to the contending forces of reform and reaction operating in Indian, as in the world's affairs. Sir William did not say that England's connection with India, through the Civil Service medium, was based on "wrong-doing" *pur et simple*. He was warning us of a tendency which operates in human affairs, and in the affairs of India, and even Sir William's unkindly imagination did not perceive that the forces of Ahriman were always, or uniformly, predominant. The "repulsive image" of his critic's conjuring may therefore be dismissed as unworthy of further consideration. It was due to the critic to show what part or lot the Civil Service had in any of the distinctive achievements of Lord Hardinge's administration. Whether it is the pacification of Bengal, or the unification of India under a capital the whole country could look up to without loss of self-respect, or the redress of provincial grievances of an acute character, one would like to know who represented the forces of reform and of reaction respectively. "It is idle, and stupidly so, to deny the fact that the initiative in organic reforms comes from sources outside the Civil Service." That was what Sir William Wedderburn was referring to.

It is a travesty of his views to seek to represent that he meant to say that Lord Hardinge was traducing the Civil Service or consciously placing himself in a position of antagonism to that Service. Why should Lord Hardinge do anything of the sort? The altered angle of vision of those in authority over the Civil Service matters everything. Antagonism there might have been, had the Civil Service refused to see eye to eye with the new masters. They did not. But there is still an irreducible minimum of opposition to progressive ideas, and as even the most perverse and purblind and ill-conditioned of Lord Hardinge's critics must recognise, his Lordship has rather been expostulating with the Civil Service and trying to win them over to the side of reform than taking for granted their acquiescence in a forward policy of reform. The plea that reforms in the Indian policy are initiated by the Civil Service will not hold water. As we have said, the impulse to reform comes from outside sources; and such friction as results emanates from the permanent Civil Service, with their narrow interpretation of their own interests. The particular criticism we have noticed is even less generous to Lord Hardinge than to Sir William Weddernburn.

HARDSHIPS OF LOWER GRADE OFFICIALS.

In his excellent article on the "Cost of Administration in India" in a recent number of the "Modern Review," Lala Lajpat Rai wrote: "We do not believe there is a single country in the world where the difference between the remunerations allowed to the highest and lowest of the State servants is so disproportionate as in India; yet there is a tendency still further to increase the salaries of the high officials, European and Indian, while even very insignificant increases to the salaries of the lowest servants of the State are very grudgingly allowed." A like tendency is observable in the indifference shown to the legitimate aspirations of subordinate servants to rise to higher posts, by placing innumerable and unjustifiable obstacles in their way. And when it is remembered that these conditions are found in almost every Government department, it is impossible to avoid the impression that the Government do not attach sufficient importance to the ordinary man whose needs are not seldom cruelly overlooked in the desire to please the higher services and to keep them contented. Remembering again that every man in India is supposed to have a family, the condition of the subordinate officials,—especially those in the lowest grade,—is not only often extremely miserable, but such as directly to encourage corruption in their ranks with the inevitable disastrous consequences to the efficiency of administration.

The grievances of subordinate officers in the Preventive Department of the Bombay Customs Service constitute an apt case in point. The Preventive Service consists of officers variously designated as inspectors, preventive officers, wharfingers, gatekeepers, tallymen, whose principal duties are, however, identical in character except that higher pay is the only factor which distinguishes the designations. Previous to 1904, the whole service was an undivided one, and not a few gatekeepers, and tallymen could hope, and did rise, to the posts of preventive officers. In 1904, a reorganisation scheme was ordered. The reorganisation reduced the number of higher paid appointments of wharfingers and gatekeepers and closed the doors of the preventive officer grade to these classes of officers. The arbitrary line thus drawn contributed to make the position of the wharfingers, the gatekeepers and the tallymen considerably worse than what it was, by placing such restrictions on their pay and prospects as to render their advancement impossible. The injustice of this procedure was further accentuated by the fact, mentioned in a Memorial to Lord Lamington, that a written declaration was demanded from those joining the department, undertaking not to claim any higher appointment than that of one on Rs. 75. In this connection it is necessary to point out that, under the reorganisation scheme, the scale of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 was sanctioned for inspectors, and of Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 for preventive officers, while in the subordinate department, the scales of Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, Rs. 40, and Rs. 25 to Rs. 75 were fixed for wharfingers, tallymen and gatekeepers respectively. Thus after 1904, the Preventive Service was divided into sections, viz., those of the preventive officers and wharfingers, the former of which was principally manned by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the latter by Indians, who, though designated differently, were one entire service for promotion. It is difficult to understand the justice of organizing an important service, a large number of whose members were arbitrarily restricted to a lower rate of remuneration and the higher posts entirely closed to them, with no apparent justification, inasmuch as the duties which were performed, and are being performed, by a wharfinger and a preventive officer are in no respect different. Indeed, as it was then pointed out, it is a distinction without a difference, as both these classes of officers rotate at the various docks and bunders, performing the same round of duties.

In 1914, when another scheme of reorganisation was in cotemplation, it was expected that the injustice would be removed. The hope was not only belied, but the scheme actually adopted was amazing in the callousness shown towards the interests of the subordinates. The grades of inspectors and preventive officers were allowed to remain as before,—a close preserve,—and it is significant that, while the total cost of these two grades was enhanced by Rs. 2,000, only Rs. 600 were made available for the subordinate establishment. This latter establishment was divided into three water-tight sections of (i) 34 wharfingers with a minimum salary of Rs. 50 and a maximum of Rs. 200; (ii) 32 gatekeepers and tallymen with a minimum of Rs. 30 and maximum of Rs. 50, and, (iii) eight clerks with a minimum of Rs. 30 and maximum of Rs. 100. The duties performed by the wharfingers, tallymen and gatekeepers are the same now as before and they are also identical with those performed by the 75 inspectors and preventive officers with salaries ranging from Rs. 125 to Rs. 500. The educational tests applied before admission to all and the departmental tests applied within one year of admission continue to be the same. The result is that the wharfinger grade will be recruited not, as it should be, by men from the lower grades of gatekeepers and tallymen, but by outsiders. The discretion, indeed, has been reserved that occasional transfers will be made from gatekeepers to wharfinger's grade on consideration of merit. The principle of selection for promotion by merit as against seniority is not controverted when it is applied to higher appointments if these also require higher capacities. As it is, the duties being similar, such distinctions can only have the effect of adding insult to injury. In fact the cumulative effect of all these changes in the revision as far as the gatekeepers and tallymen are concerned, will be that these men can never, even on seniority, expect to get more than Rs. 50 at the end of their service,—except, as a mark of especial favouritism on the part of the head of the department. It is not surprising, therefore, that deep disappointment should be felt by the gatekeepers and the tallymen at the systematic curtailment of their prospects which has been effected by the division of the service into three sharply defined sections, by the stoppage of the natural flow of promotion from one section to another and by the fixing of a maximum limit to their salary at so low a figure as Rs. 50, when some of their fellow-workers doing practically the same work may expect to get Rs. 200 at the end of their service and others, may get even more. We understand that representations in the matter are being made to the proper authorities. We trust that these representations will prove successful,—especially as far as the crying grievances of those whose prospects have been so unjustly cut off in a service which they originally joined on the understanding that they would rise by right of seniority and dint of work. More than this, we trust that Government will soon awake to the gravity of the fact that a service wherein the duties to be performed are identical, the emoluments and privileges are, as we have shown, unfairly and inequitably distributed and needlessly invidious racial distinctions are made.

Notes of the Day

Lord Hardinge's Farewell.

None who witnessed the historic scene which took place on the Apollo Bunder yesterday afternoon, when Lord Hardinge said farewell to India, will be able to forget it. The impressive character of the occasion must in any case have been present to the mind of those who assisted at it. One of the most memorable epochs in the history of British rule in India was to terminate on the spot where they were assembled, and they were about to say adieu to a man who more than any ruler that England has sent to India, with the single exception of Lord Ripon, had won the trust and affection of the people of the country by his sincere and single-minded endeavours to do what was right by the country. But it was the personality of Lord Hardinge himself that made the occasion one of such ineffaceable memory and the simple sincerity and unaffectedness of the sorrow which he obviously felt at the parting. Those who have known the ex-Viceroy could not have failed to observe from the moment he entered the shamiana that he was suffering from deep emotion. When he rose to reply to the address of the Corporation,—very finely read by the way by the new President, Mr. Chunilal Mehta,—this emotion for the moment got the better of him and there was some hesitation before he was able to proceed. As the speech, the phraseology of which was not the less impressive for its simplicity, proceeded Lord Hardinge's emotion became more pronounced and communicated itself to his listeners, and when he came to the reference to Lady Hardinge he honestly broke down, and was forced to pause for a while before he could sufficiently recover his composure to proceed. Later, however, he was able to speak with more firmness and the references to India's political progress, past, present and future, and the striking compliment paid to Bombay were delivered with pronounced emphasis. As soon as the speech was concluded and the bouquets had been presented, the proceedings came to a speedy termination. Lord Hardinge conversed for a few moments with the President of the Corporation, shook hands with the Chiefs and then immediately embarked on the launch that was waiting to take him to the mail steamer.

"The Tag."

The Germans, as perhaps will be remembered, have announced to the American people that peace will be concluded on April 15. The "Idea Nazionale" of Rome now claims to know exactly what the programme for that memorable day will be. Germany, says the Roman organ,

> will then have accomplished the destruction of the British fleet in the North Sea and punished Italy with the occupation of Lombardy and Venice and the establishment of a viceroy in Rome. France will be brought to her knees and Russian territory as far as Moscow become a part of the German Empire. On that day the Kaiser will lunch in Paris, while Hindenburg will lecture in Esporaate on strategy to the Grand Duke Nicholas at Petrograd. A German army, the existence of which has been kept secret hitherto, will land in England to re-establish law and order in London, where suffragettes and single men will be in revolt. Enver Pasha and Marshal von der Goltz will make a triumphal entry in Alexandria, while the Senussi will plant his flag on the castle of Tripoli. The Austrian Emperor and Marshal Radetzski will meet similar, such distinctions can only have at Milan Signor Giolitti and confer upon him the Grand Cordon of the Order of "Mich."

The King of Bulgaria will be appointed Grand Master of the Round Table, Greece will receive Sicily as a gift from Berlin, and the Prince of Wied will be crowned in the Ronak of the new Albanian capital, Valona. The "Idea," however, believes that a mistake has been made in regard to the date, and the great day should be not April 15 but April 1.

The War and the Birth-rate.

The Statistic supplied by the Registrar-General of England indicate one of the indirect results of the war. It appears from these statistics that in the third quarter of 1915 the highest marriage rate and the lowest birth-rate were recorded since civil registration was introduced. The high marriage rate is, of course, due principally to the number of young men who have hurried forward their marriages before joining the Army. It gives some promise that the present deficiency of children will be made good at a later date. A low birth-rate is an almost inevitable outcome of the conditions created by the war. Its effects can only be counteracted by greater attention to the preservation of infantile life.

Economy in the Nursery.

Sir R. Blair has just issued from the London County Council Education Office a little booklet of guidance to parents and teachers for the training up of children in the way of economy. The idea has only the air of novelty to make it worthy of notice. But it is obviously impracticable and unnecessary,—especially as the author's prescription is mosly proscription. Among other things, children are to give up "unnecessary" tram, train, and 'bus rides to avoid picture palaces and to stop eating sweets. It is obvious that the parent who, in times of war as in those of peace, is given to rule by a simple yet shrewd sanity, is not likely to swallow the suggestions whole. He may well hold with Kingsley that the Ten Commandments are quite numerous enough for juvenile observance, and resolutely decline to schedule and subsection them until "Toys and Games Forbidden" is written over the nursery door. If "the great business of life is to be, to do, to do without, and to depart," it is clear that the phases of the business must be taken strictly in their order. The unnatural and unfair demand for untimely renunciation from the child embodied in the ideas propounded by Sir R. Blair merely illustrates how, in the rage for "economy," those who are anxious to frame "schemes" are apt to lose sight of the essential factor,—namely, human nature.

The German "Wild Men."

There is now a party of nine wild men as the Germans call the Independents who follow Liebknecht and Ruhle, in the Reichstag. Since the General Election the Conservatives have lost four seats and won one, and the Social Democrats have lost one and won two. Since the Burgfriede, or party truce, there have been no contested elections. The present composition of the Reichstag consists of 108 Socialists, 91 members of the Catholic or Centre Party, 45 National Liberals and Progressives, 43 Conservatives, 18 Poles, 8 members from Alsace and Lorraine, two of this party having been denounced as traitors—namely, the Abbé Wetterlé and M. Weil, who escaped at the beginning of the war to France. There are in addition 28 members of the new German patriotic faction. There is no mention in this list of the old Volkspartei, which has apparently lost its identity, and we seem to remember a small party called the Freisinnige. But the "Wilde," the party of the wild men, is a new one. We now understand, says the "Westminster Gazette," what he meant when a certain noble lord of German extraction called himself the "wild man" of politics the other day. Lord Milner was using a well-known German expression, but not quite in the sense that it applies to Liebknecht.

The Baghdad Railway and German Designs.

Mr. Harold J. Shepstone gives some particulars of the Baghdad Railway in an article in the "Millgate Monthly." It is notorious that it is by means of this railway that Germany hopes to strike at Britain in Egypt, and, should opportunity arise, threaten India, also. Indeed, as Mr. Shepstone says,

> it is now clear to everyone that this remarkable line was built for this very purpose—for the ultimate overthrow of the British Empire. This great railway, which traverses the rich districts of Turkey in Asia, was not planned for the development of the territory through which it runs, but solely with the object of rushing troops down upon the frontier of Egypt, and also to India when the time was ripe. One has only to take a map and follow the course of the railway to see that it has been designed by a military mind to attack one Power, and one Power only—Great Britain.

At no point does it approach within a distance of 500 miles of the Turco-Russian frontier, though the station of Maan, on the Damascus and Mecca line, which is linked with the Baghdad section, is within fifty miles of the Egyptian frontiers. There are, again, many populous cities in north-eastern Asia Minor and Armenia, but these have been purposely missed.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

PART OF VAUX RECAPTURED.

ALLIES' RELATIONS WITH HOLLAND.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN CAUCASUS.

BUDGET FORECASTS.

The French are gaining the upper hand in the fighting in the Vaux region. They have recaptured the western part of the village.

The British captured a crater near St. Eloi and established their lines beyond, taking 84 prisoners.

Reuter is officially informed that there has been no development between Britain or her Allies and Holland to account for the various sensational reports. The stories circulated by Germany are pure inventions.

Minor operations are reported from the Russian front. German offensives were consistently repulsed.

Activity in the Caucasus continues. The Russians crossed the upper Chorok basin and seized a fortified mountain position.

Italian infantry have seized the height dominating the Cristallo Valley.

Five seaplanes escorted by two torpedoers appeared at Ancona, but were forced to retreat. Three were brought down.

Mr. Asquith has arrived at the Italian front.

Krupp's agent in America has been arrested in New York for conspiracy to blow up the Velland Canal.

Six Zeppelins took part in the raid on Sunday night. Three raided the south-east of Scotland, one the north-east of England and two the eastern counties. Seven men and three children were killed and eleven injured, including four children, in Scotland. There were no casualties in England.

It is generally suggested regarding the Budget which was to be introduced yesterday, that there will be an increase of 20 per cent. in the income-tax, an increase of 10 per cent. in the tax on war profits, a tax on amusements, a tax on domestic servants and further duties on imported luxuries.

A Belgaum correspondent wires to us that Mr. Khaparde, of Amaraoti, has accepted the presidentship of a Political Conference to be held at Belgaum on the 29th and 30th inst., and 1st May.

All the Chinese clubs at Rangoon have been closed by the Commissioner of Police owing, it is alleged, to certain illegal acts being carried on. The whole matter is under consideration of the local Government for orders as to what further action is to be taken.

FRENCH RECAPTURE PART OF VAUX.

ANGLO-DUTCH RELATIONS NOT STRAINED.

FIGHTING FOR VAUX.

FRENCH GAINING UPPER HAND

WESTERN PART OF VILLAGE RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 3.

The French are gaining the upper hand in the fighting in the Vaux region.

A communiqué says:—The battle was continued at night and was favourable to us. We gained ground in Bois Caillette.

It is confirmed that the German attacks were on a front of three kilometres in successive waves, which were then followed by small assaulting columns. Our artillery and infantry caused the Germans heavy losses.

Our batteries in Lorraine caused fires in the enemy's lines.

The Germans tried to rush a position in the region of Blamont but were repulsed by rifle fire.

A German aeroplane was brought down near Noyon and the aviators captured.

A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Dunkirk. Two civilians were killed and four wounded.

GERMANS SURPRISED.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 4.

A communiqué says: The Germans vigorously attacked the north bank of the Forges brook, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, which had been previously evacuated by the French who had taken up positions on the south bank.

The Germans were surprised by a most violent fire from the new positions and lost heavily.

The French reoccupied the western part of the village of Vaux after a violent engagement.

As a reprisal for the Zeppelin bombardment of Dunkirk Allied aircraft dropped 83 heavy bombs on four German frontier cantonments. A squadron also bombed Conflans.

There were many air fights at Verdun and four German machines were brought down. Others took flight or were forced to descend.

BRITISH CAPTURE A CRATER.

84 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.

A British communiqué says: Early this morning we attacked a crater at Saint Eloi which the Germans had held since March 30. We captured the crater and established our lines beyond, taking 84 prisoners, including four officers.

Artillery was mutually active in this neighbourhood.

One of our aviators yesterday shot down a German machine in the neighbourhood of Lens, and another attacked and drove off five machines after a close combat with two.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

MINOR OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 4.

A communiqué reports minor operations in the northern sectors, and says that the German offensives were consistently repulsed. The Germans are using explosive bullets.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN CAUCASUS.

RUSSIANS CROSS UPPER CHOROK BASIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 4.

A communiqué says:—

Activity in the Caucasus continues.

The Russians crossed the upper Chorok basin and seized a fortified mountain position 10,000 feet high.

REASONS FOR SHORTAGE OF TONNAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.

Admiral Cyprion Bridge emphasises that the shortage of tonnage is not due to the German submarine campaign but is owing to naval and military requirements. He says that during the war only four per cent. of Allied shipping has been destroyed and the loss has been more than made up.

HOLLAND AND ALLIES.

GERMAN CANARDS.

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

Reuter is officially informed that there has been no development between Britain or her Allies and Holland to account for various sensational reports.

Nothing adverse to Holland was even mentioned at the Paris conference, and the stories circulated by Germany are pure inventions.

The report that the Allies contemplate landing an armed force in Holland is absolutely untrue.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

SAFEGUARDING THE FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 3.

The papers unite in urging the necessity for being calm. They affirm that the measures taken by Government are merely precautionary.

The "Telegraaf" suggests that the Government, believing the Allied offensive is imminent, wishes to secure the frontier against retreating Germans.

GERMAN SUBMARINE PERIL.

DUTCH LINES CONFERRING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMTERDAM, April 3.

The Dutch steamship lines are conferring as to the best route to be taken in consequence of the German submarine peril. Meanwhile, many big liners will not sail.

EXAMINATION OF GERMAN LETTERS.

FRENCH REPLY TO AMERICA'S COMPLAINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

The French reply to the American Note concerning the detention of letters, affirms that incessant cases of smuggling into Germany justify the examination of letter post.

The reply cites many instances where contraband, especially rubber, has been posted to German firms. All genuine letters are immediately forwarded.

Reuter understands that all the Allies agree to this policy.

NEW YORK SENSATION.

KRUPP'S AGENT ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

Captain Taucher, Krupp's agent in America, has been arrested in New York for conspiracy to blow up the Velland Canal.

GERMAN SPY STOWAWAY.

ORDERED TO BLOW UP BRITISH STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 3.

A sensation has been caused by the discovery of a German stowaway on board the British steamer Matoppo, New York for Vladivostok. He attempted to assume command by the aid of two revolvers.

He admits that he was a German spy and was ordered to blow up the ship, but refrained owing to the presence of the captain's wife and daughter. The captain is convinced that he is a German ex-navy man.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

The British steamer Perth has been sunk. Six were lost and eight landed.

LONDON, April 4.

The Norwegian steamer Ino has been sunk. There were no casualties.

AWARD TO CREW OF THE YARMOUTH

LONDON, April 4.

The Admiralty Court has awarded £7,333 as salvage to the personnel of H. M. S. Yarmouth for capturing the Greek steamer Pontoporos which was seized by the Emden in the Bay of Bengal on the 10th September, 1914.

SUNDAY'S AIR RAID.

FURTHER DETAILS.

NO CASUALTIES IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

The War Office announces that six Zeppelins took part in the raid on Sunday night.

Three raided the south-east of Scotland, one the north-east of England and two the Eastern Counties.

The airships cruised about Scotland from nine in the evening till one in the morning. They had no special locality of attack. They dropped 36 explosive and 17 incendiary bombs, damaging some hotels and houses.

Seven men and three children were killed and eleven injured, including four children.

Twenty-two explosive and 15 incendiary bombs were dropped on the North-East Coast.

The Zeppelins over the Eastern Counties cruised about from ten till one. Both were engaged by anti-aircraft guns and thus were prevented from selecting any definite locality as their objective.

Thirty-three explosive and 65 incendiary bombs were dropped and as far as can be ascertained there were no casualties in England.

SEAPLANE RAID ON ANCONA

THREE BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 4

An official statement says that five seaplanes escorted by two torpedoers appeared at [illegible]30.

They were attacked by batteries, an armoured train and aircraft and were forced to retreat.

Three were brought down, one of which fell into the sea and was captured. The second fell into the sea in a burning condition and the third sank while it was being towed in.

The damage done was slight but three persons were killed and 11 wounded.

EFFECTIVE ITALIAN BOMBARDMENT.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 4.

A communique reports vigorous artillery operations from the Lagarina to Setgana valleys.

The Italians effectively bombarded troops and transports.

Enemy aviators failed to make reconnaissances of the Italian lines and were forced to retreat.

Italian infantry seized the height dominating the Cristallo valley.

There was intense artillery bombardment north-west of Gorizia.

An Italian airship dropped sixteen hundredweight of explosives on the railway junction of Opoina, north of Trieste and returned safely.

Six aeroplanes raided Adelsberg and big fires were noticed

MR. ASQUITH AT ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 3.

Mr. Asquith has arrived at the Italian front.

He received very cordial greetings in gaily decorated villages.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon attended a meeting of the Sports Club at the Secretariat, at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Among the passengers who arrived by the mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, yesterday morning were Lady Carmichael, Lady Tottenham, Sir George Barnes, new Commerce Member, Sir Syed and Lady Ali Imam, and Mr. Abdul Aziz, Barrister-at-Law, Peshawar. Lieutenant the Maharaj, Kumar of Tikari, who was also among yesterday's arrivals, is on leave and may now probably be sent on duty to Mesopatamia.

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru of Allahabad has withdrawn from his candidature for election to the Imperial Legislative Council by the non-official members of the U. P. Legislative Council.

Mr. W. Macdonald has been elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce to represent them on the Burma Legislative Council vice Mr. A. W. Binning whose term of office expires on April 30th.

BUDGET SPECULATIONS

NO BIG DEPARTURE FROM TRADITION.

A TAX ON DOMESTIC SERVANTS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.

The morning papers are awaiting the Budget with unusual calm and absence of speculations.

It is generally suggested that there will be an increase of possibly twenty per cent, in the income-tax, and that the tax on excess profits will be raised from fifty to sixty per cent. Also that there will be an increase in the duties on cocoa, coffee and chicory and possibly an increase in the spirits duty and a tax on theatre and cinema tickets.

It is said that there may perhaps be a tax on domestic servants and additional imposts on motor cars while it is suggested that there may be further duties on imported luxuries.

"The Times" believes that any changes will be on the lines of the existing taxation and it is improbable that there will be any big departure from tradition.

It is expected that Mr. McKenna will make an appreciative reference to the King's gift of £100,000.

AUSTRALIAN METAL INDUSTRY.

PROPOSED COMBINATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MELBOURNE, April 4.

Mr. Mahon, Acting Federal Attorney-General, in a speech said that the combination of the Broken Hill mines and the Associated Smelters for smelting and refining and realisation of all their concentrates for half-a-century had a capital of a million sterling and all dividends over ten per cent would be allocated to the reserve funds of various producing companies.

If the Burmah Corporation joined the combination, Mr. Hughes in the forthcoming negotiations on the Australian metal industry, would be able to speak for a combination of companies which was probably producing 85 per cent. of the zinc of the Empire.

He added that there was now every prospect that the metal industry would be placed on such a footing that it would be free from any possibility of coming under German control in future as the problem of the output of the Broken Hill mines had now been settled for all time.

HEADMASTER OF ETON RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.

The Rev. Edward Lyttelton has resigned the Headmastership of Eton.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, April 2.

KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. W. G. Carty, Warwicks.

Second-Lieutenant J. Haynes, Northumberlands.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant H. F. Birdwood, London Regiment.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant O. Lerwill, Flying Corps.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant C. W. Palmer, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Captain I. Saukey, South Lancashires.

Lieutenant C. D. Fuller, Flying Corps.

Lieutenant A. Guilaume, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant H. G. Robson, Northumberlands.

Lieutenant Rodakowski, Irish Guards.

Lieutenant R. J. Shanks, Argylls.

Lieutenant J. G. Whitfield, East Kents.

Second-Lieutenant B. Adams, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant W. A. Smith, Durhams.

Second-Lieutenant G. D. Poissier, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant Oxford, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant Bucks, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant J. Daiels, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant F. Doaris, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant W. R. Fish, Suffolks.

Second-Lieutenant J. H. Swinney, Northumberlands.

Second-Lieutenant F. Wilkinson, South Staffordshires.

Second-Lieutenant E. H. Williams, Lancashire Fusiliers.

SHACKLETON WILL WIN THROUGH.

STENHOUSE'S CONFIDENCE.

AURORA'S STIRRING EXPERIENCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

Reuter wires from Dunedin that Commander Stenhouse, Chief Officer of the Aurora, in a speech replying to welcome there, said he was fully confident that Sir Ernest Shackleton would win through.

He had no doubt that the landing party would manage to lay depots towards the Pole for Sir Ernest Shackleton to pick up and they would probably meet the explorer.

AMPLE PROVISIONS.

NO FEAR OF SCURVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes a long telegram from Commander Stenhouse at Dunedin describing the experiences of the Aurora.

He says that the ship reached Cape Crozier on the 9th January 1915, and proceeded westward to Cape Evans where a large depot of benzine and kerosine and coal was established.

Three depot-laying parties were despatched to the interior, one of which under Commander Mackintosh with three men and nine dogs had not returned to the ship. A party of four more who landed at Cape Evans on the 23rd March for scientific work, also remained behind.

Commander Stenhouse emphasises that there are ample provisions for the parties and there need be no fear of scurvy.

The Aurora observed a remarkable comet on the 2nd May over Mount Erebus, the length of the tail being ten degrees.

The Aurora was carried about in drift ice in a most precarious position to the 22nd July when terrific pressure raised the ship on to the ice. On the previous day heavy flows had closed in on the ship and the steel-bound six ton rudder was bent and twisted like a corkscrew and was rendered useless.

A dramatic passage in Commander Stenhouse's diary, chronicling the final safety of the ship says:—"Lanes opened in every direction. The ship is 90 miles south-east of Coulman Island. Thank God we have been spared through a fearful nightmare." [illegible]ing the crew asked for on the arrival at Dunedin was the English breakfast of porridge, bacon and eggs which they looked forward to after living for a month on seal and penguin.

The U. P. Government has issued the following communiqué:—During the past winter rain in the hills and particularly in the Garhwal district has been very scanty. The crops have suffered a good deal and it is anticipated that prices along the pilgrim route, will be very much higher than usual. Intending pilgrims would do well to note this.

The U. P. Government have proscribed under section 12 of the Press Act a leaflet in Hindi headed "Prarthana Champaran Ki Prajagar Atyachar" (Appeal re oppression of the tenants of Champaran) printed by the Pratap Press of Cawnpore.

LATER.

KILLED.

Captain S. J. Aldous, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieutenant A. Macneill, Argylls.

NOW KILLED

Second-Lieutenant A. G. Haigh, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant G. H. Smith, South Staffordshires.

DIED.

Captain G. M. Grisewood, Sussex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant J. Matheson, Argylls.

MISSING.

Lieutenant V. C. Bruce, Gordons.

WOUNDED.

Captain M. Gross, Medicals.
Captain A. Robb, Medicals.
Captain A. Robb, Medicals.
Captain J. D. Kerr, Sherwoods.
Captain M. A. Mackinnon, Durhams.
Captain W. H. Nicolay, West Yorkshires.
Captain C. T. Robertson, Gordons.
Captain W. P. Russell, Gordons.
Lieutenant N. V. Brasnett, Artillery.
Lieutenant R. Ellis, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant P. H. Highfield-Jones, South Staffordshires.
Lieutenant I. McA Stewart, Argylls.
Lieutenant A. Sone, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant A. West, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant W. D. Chepmell, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant H. E. Davies, South-Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant A. L. Dawson, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant P. G. Harvey, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant E. D. Kidd, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant E. C. Oakley, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Oakman, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieutenant J. K. Pennington, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant W. N. Rennison, Irishs Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Sparrow, Northo Staffordshires.

THE NEW VICEROY

(Continued from page 5.)

when we flag, and inspire us with fresh courage when we are downhearted.

I cannot end my reply without an acknowledgment of that passage in your address which refers to the war. I return here from England where I found all men determined that there should be only one ending to this war, namely, a victory for the Allied arms. Your address assures me of the same invincible dttermination. No personal losses, no reverses will quench the spirit. We are all of one mind in this, that peace can only come when we have secured the safety, honour and welfare of our Sovereign and his Dominions.

REPLY TO BOMBAY CHAMBER'S ADDRESS

Yesterday afternoon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Lord Chelmsford, at the Government House, to which the following reply was given by his Lordship:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I thank you for your cordial welcome to India and the good wishes you have expressed in your address.

No one is more conscious t an I am of the many and varied problems which present themselves in this great land, and I am grateful for the promise of support which is contained in your address.

I deem myself fortunate in having resided for some 16 months in this country prior to my assumption of office.

I do not suggest that I am thereby equipped at once to grapple with India's problems, but it has at least given me an opportunity of observing Indian aspirations and requirements from an angle of vision not often vouchsafed to a Viceroy.

I am glad of your tribute to the work of the British Navy. My arrival in Bombay in 1914 was coincident with the destruction of the Emden by his Majesty's Australian ship Sydney, and I can well recollect the relief expressed generally in Bombay and in India on that occasion.

You allude to the important question of Agricultural and Industrial Development in India.

As you say, Lord Hardinge has taken the first step towards inaugurating an inquiry into the industries of India, and the methods required for fostering and developing them.

Without being so presumptuous as to indicate a line of policy within a few minutes of my arrival. I think I may assure you that any well-thought-out scheme of developing India's industries will have my wholehearted support, not only because I regard it as incumbent upon every part of the Empire to do its best to repair the ravages of this terrible war, but because I look forward to the day when India will not only produce its raw material, but will be in a position to convert that raw materials into finished articles for its own and the world's consumption.

You allude to certain other matters which affect trade arising out of the war. You will not expect me to reply to them and I have a shrewd suspicion that this purpose has been served by including them in your address.

Gentlemen I thank you.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU'S ADDRESS.

Subsequently the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau presented an address to the Viceroy-designate Lord Chelmsford. The following gentlemen composed the deputation:—The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Vice-Chairman; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Sir Shapurji Broacha; Mr. Devidas M. Thackersey; Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey; Mr. Jethabhai Walji; Mr. Naranji Haribhai; Mr. Revashanker Jagjiwan; Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji; Mr. Gopalji W. Sunderji; Mr. Motilal Kanji; Mr. S. E. Warden; Mr. Morarji Nelji; Mr. S. B. Billimoria; Mr. M. P. Madon; Mr. Lakhmichand M. Khokhani; Mr. Jagnathji; and Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha read the following address:

To the Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General Designate.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the President and members of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, a body representing the large and varied interests of the Indian Commercial Community of the Presidency, embrace the present occasion to approach your Lordship and offer our cordial welcome on your appointment by our most gracious Sovereign to the exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Your Lordship will enter on that high office at a time when the commerce and industries of the world have been subjected to diverse adverse influences in consequence of the terrible war which has unfortunately been raging for the past twenty months—influences from which, your Lordship is aware, India has not escaped, though it may be freely acknowledged that the evils wrought have not been felt so intensely as they have been by the Allied Powers who have been so bravely battling against the forces of barbarous militarism and despotic slavery. It is not, however, possible to forecast the time when this titanic struggle may cease, bringing triumph to those who have put forth their greatest strength and their best resources, in the noble cause of the emancipation of the world's freedom and civilisation in future from the thraldom of the atrocious forces above mentioned. But we all hope that the time is not distant when that consummation may be reached which might enable your Lordship at no distant day to devote your entire attention in this country to the pursuit of the arts of peace and industry.

PRE-WAR CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

To the Indian community it was a source of great satisfaction that during the three years that preceded the war both inland and foreign trade of this country was progressing most favourably along with the staple industries, thanks to the fostering care, great sympathy and deep solicitude of the distinguished statesman now on his eve of retirement. Up till the end of July 1914, the sea-borne trade had taken great strides, so much so that the balance of trade, which was in previous years unfavourable to this country, had taken a satisfactory turn, owing to the larger and larger volume of exports and to the generally healthy condition of the country. It is superfluous, however, to inform your Lordship how far Indian commerce and industries have suffered through this war and how greatly the sea-borne and inland trade has been crippled from the consequent depression. Greatly unfavourable as the condition has been, it has of late been intensely aggravated by reason of the unprecedented rise in freight of a prohibitive character which, if prolonged, threatens to cripple that trade even more than before. Though far from taking an exceedingly pessimistic view of that condition, the mercantile community do not see that there are any immediate prospects of a material improvement. Nothing in the economic history of the world is so injurious to any nation as the paralysis of its home and foreign trade, but India is exceedingly grateful to the indomitable British Navy which has kept such an unweary watch and ward over the high seas and enabled vessels carrying the Allied and Neutral flags to move about with remarkable freedom from port to port. This undoubted naval supremacy of England has, it must be acknowledged, enabled the Indian world of commerce, along with all the oversea British dominions, to go unmolested, and so far the country must acknowledge its warmest gratitude to that invincible Navy.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

Already the economic and financial problems consequent on the war have been seriously engaging the attention of different nations of the world. These must eventually find a satisfactory solution in which India cannot but be reckoned with. We hope that when the time arrives, the attention of your Lordship's Government will be devoted, in the first instance, to some of those pressing and paramount problems which have been agitating the country and on which a satisfactory pronouncement is held essential. The elimination of German and Austrian trade with the Empire has led to a strong desire to develop indigenous industries with which your Lordship has great sympathy. In order that this desire may be translated into practice, greater Government co-operation and assistance are essential, of course, coupled with self-help and private enterprize, on the lines on which this Chamber more than once recommended to representatives of Government at their interviews and in their memorials.

Further, it is the natural wish of the commercial community that India may be accorded a place in any Conferences which may be held soon after the war so that her commercial and industrial interests may be properly safeguarded. There is also the all-absorbing question of fiscal autonomy, which will demand the highest consideration and consummate statesmanship by your Lordship's Government, involving, as it does, the full emancipation in the near future of the country's trade and industries from all selfish interests and domination, be it of the United Kingdom or any other.

RAILWAYS.

Another problem, not less important and pressing, has a relation to the existing Railways and the method and manner in which the transport service is at present carried on. A large number of feeder lines with or without State aid is still a crying want with a view to opening new markets in the interior. The inequality in the rates of moving staple commodities by Railways from one place to another has been the subject of no little criticism by leading commercial bodies in different parts of the country, but it has hitherto found no radical solution, while it not a little hampers the full development of [illegible] industries. Moreover, in some cases, it [illegible] protection to foreign goods, which is extremely undesirable.

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

Though for the past few years the attention of the Government has been fairly devoted to the improvement of agriculture and though we recognise with gratitude that a fraction of the revenue has been expended by Government upon such an improvement, we feel that much more yet remains to be done in various directions, say with reference to the organisation of agricultural credit, the establishment of agricultural banks on sound principles and a more liberal expenditure on agricultural education. State aid and State co-operation in this matter are absolutely essential. A cognate subject which also demands careful attention is irrigation by means of the construction of a large number of wells at a reasonable cost. Such well irrigation, which was once so prolific of benefit to agriculture, has been greatly neglected, but now with the almost near completion of larger works of irrigation, among which may be mentioned the Nira Canal in this Presidency, it is felt that the time has come for devoting a fair attention to this all-important subject.

In conclusion, we beg to offer your Lordship and Lady Chelmsford our warm welcome to this country and trust that by the grace of Providence, your Lordship will achieve a great success in the administration on which you are about to enter.

REPLY TO INDIAN CHAMBER'S ADDRESS

Lord Chelmsford said in reply:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I am delighted to receive an address from the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and I thank you for your cordial welcome.

We all of us deplore the grievous ravages to which the commerce and industries of the world have been subjected by this terrible war, and like you I look forward to the day when once more we shall be able to devote our entire attention to the pursuits of the arts of peace and industry.

But we must not take too gloomy a view of the situation. I would ask you to look abroad and compare your position with that of the Allied European countries. In them it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that trade is at a standstill and that all energies are devoted to the production of that horribly wasteful article—munitions of war.

You, however, in this favoured land, thanks to the might of the British Navy have been able to carry on your avocations practically unimpeded. The past few months have, as I learn, been with you a period of remarkable prosperity as regards, inland trade. The Railway have made earnings which have passed all records. Cotton commands high prices. Your local Mill industry is booming and shares in all well managed Mills stand high. The stocks of imported piece-goods which some months ago were heavy and threatened to be a heavy burden on the trading community have now disappeared into consumption at greatly enhanced prices.

I would bid you then take heart. You have no doubt suffered losses, but what losses have the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Belgium and Serbia endured?

And now for the future. I agree with you that this is the moment when we should institute enquiries into schemes of development during the years to come, when peace once more reigns upon the earth.

The Government of Bombay is already considering through a strong committee the question of the development of indigenous industries.

The Government of India has also taken the first step towards inaugurating a wider and more general enquiry. I can assure you that any well thought-out schemes for the development of Indian industries will at all times command my whole-hearted support.

I pass over the various minor matters to which you refer, as I have not at present the personal knowledge with regard to them which is requisite for a suitable reply. I have no doubt, however, that the Departments concerned will take note of them.

It is a great pleasure to me to meet the representatives of so great and flourishing a commercial community and I again thank you on behalf of Lady Chelmsford and myself for your cordial welcome.

Lady Willingdon and Lady Chelmsford paid a visit to the Women's War Relief Depot at 12 noon, yesterday.

Lady Chelmsford accompanied by Lady Willingdon visited the Cama Hospital for Women and Children in the evening where they were received by Dr. Benson, and showed over the various wards. They stayed there for about half an hour.

His Excellency the Viceroy was formally presented with the Seals of Office at the Secretariat yesterday afternoon and from the Secretariat motored to the Colaba Station Hospital. After dinner at Government House, Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Viceregal party proceeded to the Victoria Terminus and left by special train for Delhi, the departure being private.

His Excellency the Governor of Portuguese India was represented by Senhor Casanova at the arrival of Lord Chelmsford in Bombay, and the departure of Lord Hardinge. A bouquet was presented to Lady Chelmsford in the name of Lady Conceiroda Costa.

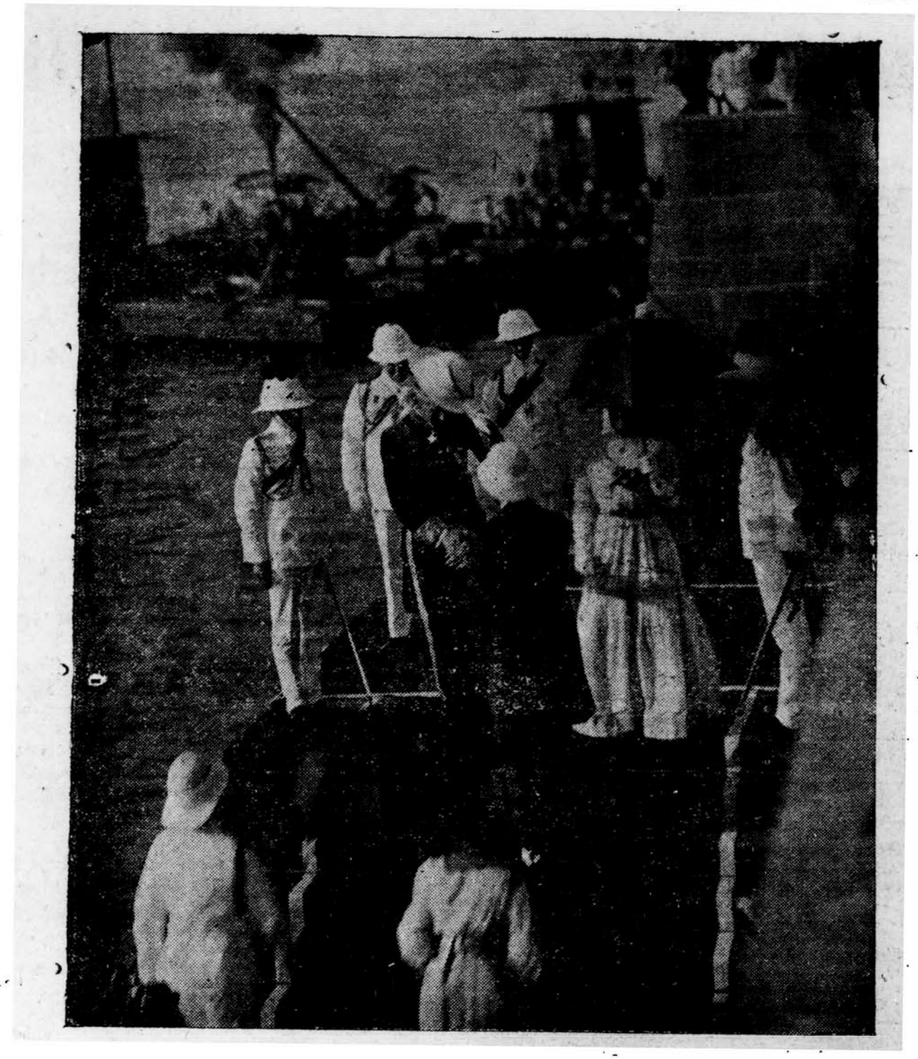

Photo by G. M. Jayakar.

Lord Willingdon welcomes Lord Chelmsford on the steps of the pier.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

At a dinner party at Government House in honour of Lord and Lady Chelmsford, the following were present:—

Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Joan Frances Thesigar, the Hon. Anne Thesigar, the Hon. Bridget Thesigar, H. H. the Nisam of Hyderabad, H. H. the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior and Staff Officer to his Highness, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and Staff Officer to his Highness, H. H the Maharaja of Patiala and Staff Officer to his Highness, H. H. the Raja of Dhar, H. H. the Maharaja of Datia, H. H. the Rana of Dholpur, H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar, H. H. the Raja of Rajgarh, H. H. the Nawab of Janjira, H. H. the Maharaja of Panna, H. H. the Raja of Baria, H. H. the Thakore of Morvi, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr and Mrs. Carmichael, the Hon. Sir Stanley and Lady Batchelor, the Hon. Sir John and Lady Heaton, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Macleod, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Birkett, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Revd. Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Major-General R. Wapshare, Mr. S. R. Arthur, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, the Hon. Sir Frederick Sprott, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Orr, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Captain and Mrs. Lumsden, Mr H. F. Beale, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Knight, Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Mr. L. Robertson, Mr. G. D. French, Mr. P. W. Monie, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kent, Lieut.-Colonel P. R Cadell, Mr. Y. Yatabe, Monsieur Robert and Madame Chaidron, Dr. and Mrs Coleman, Mr. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. A. Simcox, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commander E. W. Huddleston, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Sir Valentine Chirol, the Nawab of Savanur, Mr. Chunilal Mehta, Major and Mrs. Minchin, Mr. J. L. Maffey, Major R. Verney, Major L. Cotterill, Captain W. A. Brown, Captain C. Sykes, Captain Haseldine, Captain W. Holland-Hibbert, Miss E. Brand, and his Excellency the Governor's Staff.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and Staff Officer to his Highness, H. H. the Begum of Bhopal and Staff Officer to her Highness, H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah and Staff Officer to his Highness, H. H. the Rao of Cutch and Staff Officer to his Highness, H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and Staff Officer to his Highness, H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, H. H. the Raja of Devas and H. H. the Raja of Suket came after dinner.

DACOITY NEAR CALCUTTA.

FREE FIGHT WITH VILLAGERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

A free fight between the villagers and dacoits took place on Thursday night when the dacoits attacked the house of a landowner, Sreekissen Ghosh of the village Atghara, near Baruipur, district Alipore. A gang of dacoits numbering about 25 armed with spears, axes, crowbars and lathies attacked the house at about 1 a.m. The inmates raised an alarm and the young men of the village came out in a body and confronted the dacoits outside the house. A fight ensued in the course of which some of the men on both sides were hurt. The dacoits finding themselves outnumbered and their position desperate gave up the fight and ran away. The villagers thinking themselves free from any further danger retired to their homes. After about two hours the dacoits again appeared reinforced and raided the house. They then effected an entrance by breaking open the front gate. They ransacked the whole house, assaulted the inmates and decamped with cash and jewellery worth Rs 7,000. This time the villagers were too exhausted to fight and not having sufficient weapons did not venture to face the dacoits again.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 4.

A successful raid by the police on a notorious gambling den in Hyderabad is reported.

The newly arrived Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Orr, obtained admission into the gambling den disguised as a Pathan and the ruse succeeded so well that the gamblers welcomed him as an easy victim and proceeded to fleece him with great skill. At the proper time and when the gambling excitement was at its highest the supposed Pathan suddenly rose and blew a shrill whistle and ere the gamblers could realise what was meant and how to prevent it police constables poured into the room. Not a single gambler escaped.

The proprietor of the gambling den has now also to answer a charge of making counterfeit coins. The gamblers who are all residents of the place have been released on bail pending trial but bail has been refused to the proprietor.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

At the share market to-day there was a falling off in the demand for both jute mill shares and coal shares and a much smaller turnover was reported. In the absence of buyers for jute, sellers were prepared to accept lower rates and there was less eagerness to purchase coal shares the prices of which ruled slightly easier. In other directions there was no feature of outstanding interest.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 12/4, Bengal 780, 785, Bhalgora 25/8, 25/12, Burra Dhemo 10/10, Burelia 10/8, 10/12, Equitable 37/12, 38/4, Ghusick 15, 15/4, Govindpore 10/8, 10/12, Gopalichuck 7/4, 7/8, 7. 7/4, Jumoni 4/12. Khardi 13/14, 14, New Burbhoom 45/12, 46, sl Nowghar 16, Sindra 14, 14/4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 389, 390, 391, Barnagore (ord) 101, Belvedere (ord) 351, 352, Clive (ord) 132, 132/8, 133, Empire (ord) 37/2, 37/4, 36/14, 37, 37/4, Hooghly (prefs.) 13/6 to 13/12, Howrah (ord) 243, 240, 241, Kamarhatty (prefs.) 105, Kanknarrah (prefs) 106, Khardah (prefs.) 102, Northbrook (ord) 34/2, 33/10, 33/14, Reliance (ord) 217, 218/8, Soorah (ord) 157, 159, Union (ord) 438, 439½.

Tea:—East India 97.98, Loobah 76 to 80.

Miscelleaneous:—Burn & Co. 6 per cent prefs. 102, Bengal Telephone 132, Calcutta Ice 13, Ganges Rope 134, Odd Lot India General (prefs) 130, Rejam Sugar 15/4, 15/8, Titaghur Paper (ord) 87, 88, Titaghur Paper (prefs) 84, 85.

Government Paper 3½ p. c. was quoted at Rs. 81/2 to 81/6 and small lots were done at Rs. 81/8 to 81/10.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

REPRESENTATION OF EDUCATED COMMUNITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Mr. Surendra Nath Roy moved a resolution for the allotment of two seats to the educated community in the Council.

Mr. Lyon, in reply, said that the Government were in entire sympathy with the direct representation of the educated community and had given one seat to the Calcutta Corporation for that purpose. During these years they had been experimenting only and had not yet arrived at a perfect constitution. To give effect to the resolution it will be necessary to have modification of the Council Act and they could not go to Parliament and ask it to modify the Act to give two seats to the educated community of Bengal.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea suggested that they should go to Parliament after preparing a full list of their demands. They wanted a non-official majority to make resolutions passed in the Council obligatory to Government and power to put supplementary questions by all members.

The resolution was withdrawn.

The other resolution asking for a committee of middle class people of Bengal and to suggest means for improving their condition was put and declared lost.

Mr. Beatson Bell referring to the distress in Bengal said that something like 30 lakhs both from public funds and private charities, had been spent to allay the suffering of the people of the Bankura and Tipperah districts. In Bankura 1,800 persons were on relief work and 21,000 persons were gratuitously relieved. In Tipperah 3,000 persons were on relief work and 4,000 persons were relieved gratuitously. This brought the debate on the Budget to a close.

After his Excellency the Governor had spoken the Council adjourned *sine die*.

CINEMA FOR WAR FUNDS.

OPERA HOUSE PERFORMANCE.

A cinematograph matinee in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund is being given at the Royal Opera House next Sunday at 4.45 p.m.

Such performances are by no means rare, but the present occasion differs in some respects from the average run in that it is a wholehearted contribution to the fund of the entire proceeds. There are to be no deductions whatever from any of the takings and even the programmes, chocolates and flowers will be sold for its benefit, while all the advertising is being done free. The Royal Opera House is thus showing a lead which might well be followed by other houses of entertainment.

The whole of the gallery has been bought by charitable Bombay families and poor people have been given the seats. A large number of the other seats have already been booked but several good ones remain and should be secured without delay.

The programme selected contains three of the best exclusive films yet exhibited. Their titles are to be found in our advertisement columns. Next Monday at 9-30 p.m., a special concert will be given in aid of the Indian Woman's War and Relief Fund. Further particulars of this will be announced to-morrow.

FISHING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A short time ago Brigader-General Broking wrote to Lady Willingdon to say that a present of fishing-tackle for his troops in Mesopotamia would be very welcome. The men have a considerable amount of enforced leisure at their disposal, and it is very natural that they should turn to sport; although it will be remembered that General Townshend sent a message for garden seeds sometimes ago, so that a proportion might amuse themselves by growing plants. However, the request for fishing-tackle has stimulated Professer Boulenger to send to "Country Life" a most interesting communication describing the edible fish in the Tigris and Euphrates.

General Brooking wrote that the fish were mostly mahseer and carp of sorts, and that there was also a fish called a Euphrates salmon, something like the real salmon, with a broader head. Some of the fish are of enormous size, one turning the scale at 62lb. Professor Boulenger, who has gone into the matter very carefully, says that the edible fishes of Mesopotamia, with a single exception, belong to the carp family. The one that is not a carp is a silured, a relative of the wels of Central Europe. It grows to a length of 3ft., and is good eating. There are no salmonids in these rivers; the one taken for a salmon is *Scaphiodon trutta*.

THE WAKF APPEAL CASE.

DISMISSED IN ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

The Allahabad High Court has dismissed the appeal in the Wakf case in which Sir Rasbehari Ghose appeared for the appellants. Their Lordships Sir P. C. Banerji and Mr. Justice Tudball held that the Wakf in dispute was a genuine transaction created by Nawab Azmat Ali Khan with good intent and not for the mere purpose of spiting his heirs and that he acted of his own free will and accord and not under any undue influence and that he was in full possession of his mental faculties.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE NAVY.

"ALL'S WELL."

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR SUB-ACID PESSIMISM.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CALL FOR LORD FISHER.

MR. BALFOUR'S CRUSHING REJOINDER.

The debate in the House of Commons on March 7 on the Navy Estimates introduced by Mr. Balfour as First Lord of the Admiralty, was notable for the demand made by Colonel Churchill, ex-First Lord, for the return of Lord Fisher to the Admiralty. Mr. Balfour made a vigorous reply in the course of which he characterised Colonel Churchill's proposition as the most amazing that had been placed before the House and said nothing would induce him to yield to such a demand, made in such a way.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons reviewed, as First Lord of the Admiralty, the work of the Navy. He said the vast responsibility of the Fleet extended far beyond the need of defending our shores or even protecting our commerce. "Our Fleet is now an international fleet. We are carrying on international duties, and many nations depond upon us. Some people were fond of saying, 'Why was this, or that, not done before the war to prepare the country?' Such criticisms while the war is going on are wholly thrown away. The policy of the Admiralty, so far as I understand it, is continuous, though I do not say it must never change.

The circumstances of the war had changed greatly during the last nineteen months. In his opinion, Colonel Churchill was amply justified in saying the Fleet, as prepared by himself and his predecessors, was adequate for its great task at the beginning of the war. But he pointed out that there had been increased calls on the Navy since then. It had to carry great forces to France, Gallipoli, Egypt, and Salonika, besides maintaining a blockade against Germany and Turkey. The increasing importance of the northern ports of Russia had also been forced upon the notice of the Admiralty, and the appearance of German submarines in the Mediterranean, as well as in home waters, had added greatly to their anxieties and responsibilities. From Archangel to Alexandria they had a distance of 5,000 miles, which had to be guarded in a large part solely by the British Navy, and in the rest by the British Navy and its Allies.

4,000,000 MEN TRANSPORTED.

About 4,000,000 combatants had been transported under the guardianship of the Fleet, besides 1,000,000 horses and other animals, 2,500,000 tons of stores, and 22,000,000 gallons of oil. There was not a German cruiser—he did not talk of an armed raider—in a position of menace to British commerce in any of the seas.

The Navy had enormously expanded since the outbreak of war. The personnel required, broadly speaking, had doubled. In the matter of tonnage, including auxiliary cruisers and all ships under the White Ensign, the increase had been well over a million tons since the war began. Since August 1, 1914, the strength of the Air Division of the Navy had grown to [illegible] fold.

RECORD SHIPBOARDING.

At no time of our history had so great an amount of the shipbuilding capacity of the country been used for the production of ships of war than since the war broke out. The amount was unprecedented, and the process of making ships had never been run at greater speed. With the exception of armoured cruisers the Fleet was far stronger than before the war. The losses of armoured cruisers had not been replaced, but in these our superiority was enormous and incontestable.

The number of naval guns also had greatly grown. The fact that we were pressing forward our shipbuilding showed that we were not satisfied with the present progress. The real limit was imposed upon us by labour.

RETURN OF THE MOEWE.

Finally, Mr. Balfour asked the House to take a look at the naval position. There was a Teutonic swagger which he could not go within a thousand miles of. (The House laughed.) He hoped nothing he said would approach anything in the nature of over-confidence. Berlin had been beflagged for several days over the return of the Moewe. She was a tramp steamer, disguised and armed, which eluded our patrol, sank a certain number of unarmed merchant ships, and succeeded in getting back round the north of Iceland. He had no doubt that the captain and crew showed seamanlike qualities, enterprise, and bravery. If the return of the Moewe was a subject on which the capital of a big empire was to beflag itself, he was not sure that we might not draw the conclusion that their standard of achievement was not very high.

He did not wish to be too confident of our superiority, but there was not the smallest justification for some of the sub-acid pessimism in certain quarters. The world now understood that the British Fleet existed no longer merely to protect British commerce, but it was on the basis of the British Fleet that the whole alliance depended and military successes were founded.

COLONEL CHURCHILL'S WARNING.

Colonel Churchill, the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, professed regret if he had to strike a jarring note. "It is not one of panic or censure, but in some respects it is one of warning. In Sir John Jellicoe we have a naval leader of the first quality. So long as his flag is flying we may be sure that our ships will be manoeuvred with the utmost professional skill and unflinching resolution. But are our building programmes being executed at full blast?" He had received from sources which he could not doubt impressions of a less satisfactory and reassuring kind than Mr. Balfour's.

The Admiralty, he declared, ought to press on without the loss of a single day. "It is not enough to say we are doing our best. We can succeed only by doing what is necessary. There is no limit of labour where the requirements of the Navy are concerned. (Cheers.) The vital need of the fleet and flotillas must be the first charge on our labour supply. There are no competing needs.

"The late Board of Admiralty would not have been content with the attitude of passivity adopted by its successors of 1915. When, in November 1914, Prince Louis of Battenberg told me he felt it his duty to retire I was certain there was only one man who could succeed him. I know personaly all the high officers of the Navy I knew none possessed of greater efficiency than Lord Fisher. I therefore made it plain that I would work with no other First Sea Lord. His six months' service will rank as one of the most remarkable periods in the history of the Royal Navy."

LORD FISHER'S VALUE.

Colonel Churchill confessed he did not think it possible that the very cordial and intimate relations which obtained between him and Lord Fisher could be ruptured, but the shocks and strains of war were tremendous, and they parted on an enterprise to which the Government was already committed, and in which the fortunes of the struggling and ill-supported army was already involved. This difference stood between them as a barrier, "and I, therefore, on public grounds, should have resisted the return of Lord Fisher. But we have now reached an entirely different situation, and I have no doubt whatever as to what it is my duty to say now.

"There was a time when I did not think I could have brought myself to say it. But I have been away for some months, and my mind is now clear. (Loud laughter.) We cannot afford to deprive ourselves of the strongest and most vigorous forces available. No personal consideration must stand between the country and those who can serve her best. I feel there is in the present Admiralty administration, with all its loyalty and zeal, a lack of driving force which must be rectified before evil ensues. It can only be rectified in one way. I am sure the nation and the Navy expect the necessary step to be taken. I urge the First Lord of the Admiralty to fortify himself and vitalise and animate his Board by recalling Lord Fisher to his former post of First Sea Lord." (Cheers.)

A cheer was raised on the floor of the House, which was obviously intended for Lord Fisher, who was sitting above the clock, inasmuch as members and officials looked at once in that direction. Lord Fisher left.

NAVAL SPEAKER'S PROTEST.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, in a maiden speech, delivered in a blunt, sailorlike fashion, said: "For God's sake, stop this intriguing" was the plea which made when speaking to him recently. If two or three officers of the Grand Fleet there would be consternation throughout the Navy. The Fleet, reading the speeches, would ask, "What is the matter with Sir Henry Jackson?" "He doesn't advertise," said Admiral Meux, answering his own query. "That is the reason why this agitation has been got up, because the present Admiralty is doing its work to the satisfaction of the Navy and not boasting about it.

"In the first few months of the war the whole Navy was pained by the vulgar boast whenever it had a slight success. When the First Lord's speech is read we shall say 'Thank Heaven, at last we have got a ruler who does not grate upon our nerves.' (Laughter and cheers.) Colonel Churchill had been a very good friend of his, but there were limits to endurance (Loud laughter.) Who was calling for Lord Fisher? Had the House called for him? The Navy had not called for him. He was sorry to say, that, because, although they had had many differences they were friends of many years' standing.

Admiral Meux thought we were making too much fuss about Zeppelin raids, and in a final word to the absent Colonel Churchill he said he did not know how many posts he had had in his short and brilliant career. He had succeeded in them all, but he might have done better if he had stuck to them. He believed he would be backed by a large number of the members of the House in wishing him every success in France and expressing a hope that he would stay there. (Loud laughter.)

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY TO MR. CHURCHILL.

Parliament continued the discussion of the Navy Estimates on March 8. When the debate was resumed Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, delivered a vigorous reply to Colonel Churchill, who in his speech on Tuesday had demanded the return

(Continued on page 10.)

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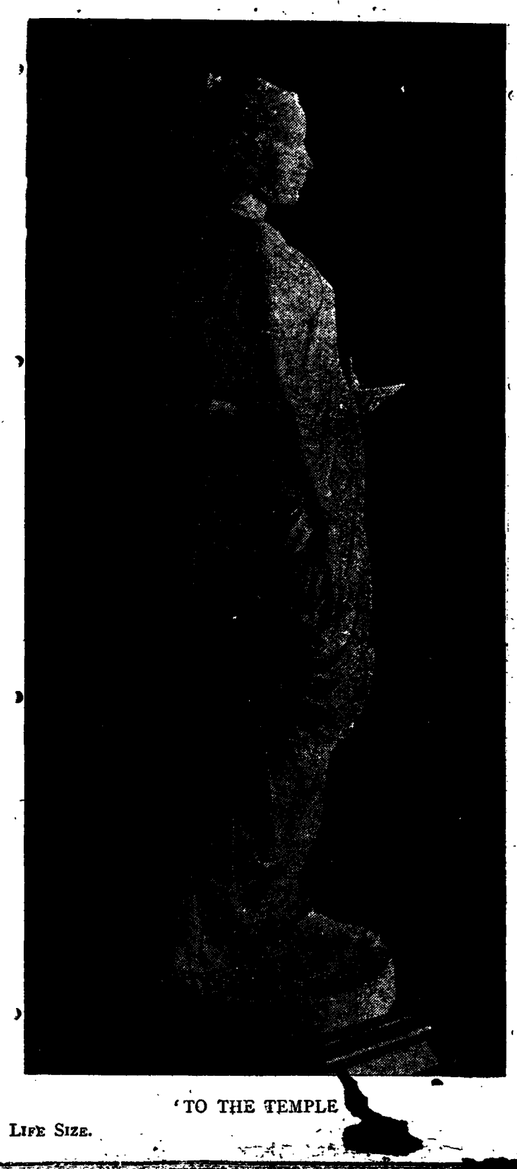

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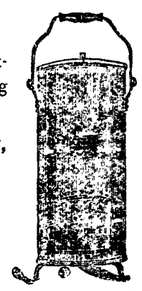

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MR. BALFOUR ON THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 9.)

of Lord Fisher to the Admiralty. Mr. Balfour said that Colonel Churchill's speech was unfortunate both in form and substance. He strove to arouse doubts, misgivings and suspicions about the strength of the Fleet and the energy of the present Board of Admiralty. Mr. Balfour absolutely denied that there was any breach of continuity between the last Board and the present Board.

"There has been no slackness," he said, "in pressing on with the construction of ships for naval purposes. As a matter of fact, construction had gone on at a rate which, if not as rapid as I should desire, at all events compares most favourably with anything yet done by this or any other country in times of peace.

The six months to which Colonel Churchill referred, had indicated that the bustle, hurry, push and all the great qualities which the late Board arrogated to itself, might sometimes be pushed to an undue extreme. Cerain ships built in a hurry had prooved of faulty design and had had to be remodelled.

A contest between two Ministers holding the same office was not very [illegible] or profitable, but there was [illegible] "To me," [illegible] it seems that this desire to suggest doubts, fears and alarms among the public who cannot possibly know the facts of the case, is really acting against the public interest."

Colonel Churchill's statements were calculated to cause uneasiness and had caused uneasiness, while in his opinion they were absolutely without foundation. If the Fleet at this moment was not sufficient to secure the national safety, then the Navy had never been sufficient in the history of the country. It was stronger now than it was six months ago, still stronger than it was twelve months ago and in great excess of what it was nineteen months ago. In every class of ship of any design they were able to meet, on equal or superior terms the German High Sea Fleet.

ASTONISHING THE HOUSE.

Passing on to the latter part of Colonel Churchill's speech, Mr. Balfour said its conclusion must have been heard by every body with profound stupefaction. He often astonished the House, but never so much as when he came down and explained that the remedy for all our ills, so far as the Navy was concerned, was to get rid of Sir Henry Jackson and put Lord Fisher in his place. He had never made the smallest concealment, either in public or private, about what he thought of Lord Fisher. (Laughter.)

"Certainly," continued Mr. Balfour, the impression we all had of what he thought of Lord Fisher was singularly unlike the picture we should ourselves have drawn uninspired as to the character of the saviour of the country. (Laughter.)

"What did he say, when he made what at the time we thought was his farewell speech—(renewed laughter)—when he exchanged a political for a military career? He told us that the First Sea Lord had not given him when serving in the Admiralty with him, either the clear guidance before the event or the firm support after it which he was entitled to expect. That speech was not made in the irritation which might have been excusable in the midst of a political crisis, but he had had six months in which to meditate over his relations with Lord Fisher, before he made that considered judgment."

NOT UNPREMEDITATED.

"Everybody knew his speeches were not unpremeditated effusions, and in the opportunity for calm meditation which the front apparently gives, his mind was cleared. (Laughter.) Colonel Churchill told us that he and Lord Fisher parted on the great enterprise on which the Government had decided, and he should then have resisted on public grounds Lord Fisher's return to the Admiralty.

"What did this statement mean? It meant he could not count on the support of Lord Fisher and would have resisted to the utmost to allow him to return and share the responsibility for the Navy.

"I do not know what Lord Fisher thought about that statement, but I know if any friend of mine had made it about me I should have regarded it as the deepest insult. (Cheers.) It meant that because Lord Fisher, in the opinion of Colonel Churchill, disapproved of the expedition to Gallipoli, he could not be trusted to carry out effectively and vigorously the operations necessary in order to support the Army.

"If that were true, it would be almost high treason. He could not believe for a moment that it was true. (Cheers.) But all that was over, said Colonel Churchill, and therefore supposed that in future Lord Fisher and the Board of Admiralty would act in harmony. Whoever would recommend to the Government the acceptance of the services of a great public servant on the ground that he could not be trusted to do his work when he disapproved of the policy of the Government, but could be trusted to carry it out when he approved of that policy? It is a charge which I should have thought Lord Fisher would have the right most bitterly to resent and which, for anything I know, he does most bitterly resent."

Why Colonel Churchill put forward Lord Fisher as the only man to remedy the defects in the present Board of Admiralty the speaker did not know. There was another form in which it could be put, which was that Sir Henry Jackson should go from the Admiralty. Mr. Balfour paid a high tribute to Sir Henry Jackson, who was less known to the general public, but he thought if he asked competent judges in the Navy they would all say that a more admirable officer and one better fitted to occupy the place he now occupies could not be found. Wherever he was known he was respected and admired.

For Colonel Churchill to come to the House without evidence or argument of any kind and suggest that this great public servant should be turned adrift in order to introduce in his place a man of whom he would never say anything which did not indicate his enormous admiration for his great services to the country, but who, according to Colonel Churchill, had not done that which was the first duty of the First Sea Lord, namely, to give guidance and advice to the First Lord and his colleagues, that seemed to Mr. Balfour to be the most amazing proposition ever laid before the House. (Cheers.)

"That," proceeded Mr. Balfour, "is the way it strikes me. I should regard myself as contemptible beyond the powers of expression if I were to yield an inch to demands of such a kind, made in such a way. (Cheers.) If it were not possible in his day to get guidance from the First Sea Lord I had a happier fate. I have had both guidance and support from the present First Sea Lord. I have no right to dictate; I have no desire to dictate, either to my colleagues or to the House or to the country, but so far as I am concerned nothing will induce me to yield to such a demand made in such a way." (Loud cheers.)

COLONEL CHURCHILL'S REJOINDER.

Colonel Churchill replied in a speech of seven minutes' duration. "Mr. Balfour," he said, "is a master of parliamentary sword-play and his long standing in the House enables him to convey a rebuke to any member, wherever he may sit, and especially to one so much younger than himself, as I am. He has employed all the old familiar parliamentary devices. He stated the charges I made in a very guarded way, in a crudely exaggerated form. He said I had charged the Admiralty with unduly weakening the Grand Fleet and so on. On those points I am necessarily vague, but I think that in his reply Mr. Balfour has lifted more of the veil than is desirable. Any feeling of disquietude arises from the doubt as to whether the battleship and destroyer building programmes are being worked to the revised dates that have been arranged. He agreed there was no reason for any alarm as to the strength and readiness of the Navy.

"Mr. Balfour," continued Colonel Churchill, "ought not to be unduly annoyed or vexed by what I said. A speech is a very small thing, but failure at sea is vital." He asked the Treasury Bench not to be too touchy about speeches. All he wanted to do was to sound a note of warning, and his statements were far from going beyond the facts. He made Mr. Balfour a present of all that could be gathered from that fertile field, his relations with Lord Fisher, but if they could associate somehow or other a driving force with Lord Fisher for the purpose of carrying out his ideas, did anybody in the House doubt the great public advantage which would arise from ie?

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CAUTION In order to assure oneself against all frauds and imitation a obtain the *Original & Genuine* **ROSKOPF** watches (which have obtained several Medals & Awards) every purchaser must see that they bear the trade-mark as shown here, and must **ALSO** examine *minutely* that there is *only one S* in the name Roskopf and that there are *no initials whatever* either before or after the name Roskopf, *nor are there any such words* or indications as "& Co.," "& Cie.", or "System," within or around the trade-mark of the Genuine Roskopf watches.

ROSKOPF PATENT SWISS MADE

Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixing on very inferior qualities of watches, even concocted and illusory names like "Ruskope," "Roskope," "Roscope" and such others which have no existence at all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise the envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that it has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very careful* and *minute* examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

Sole Agents—**ABRECHT & O.,**

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These watches are made in all sizes in Gold, Silver and Nickel cases, and can be had from all respectable watch-dealers in India and Burma.

HYDRAULIC PUMP LEATHERS

Best tanned Hydraulic Pump Leathers for Mills and Ginning Factories.

No foreign material used to increase weight

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The Dunlop Rubber Company is British right through and has always played the Game. It let 1,700 employees proceed to the Front when war broke out and has since subscribed £450,000 to the War Loan.

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The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld.,

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The "SOWAR"

MILITARY PATTERN WRIST WATCH.

15''' Size, Keyless Lever, in Semi-Open face case.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Half plate movement, jewelled 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and Breguet hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. Patent hand setting mechanism by the winding nut. Plain white enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Substantially nickel finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

Nickel Silver. Rs. 25. Sterling Silver, Rs. 30.

Also made in the New Patent Pattern with side loops in Nickel and Sterling Silver cases at same prices as above.

With a superior quality leather wrist strap.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY - CALCUTTA

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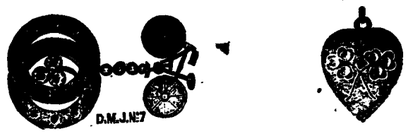

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CONFACTIONERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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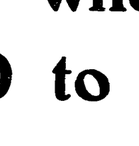

ANZAC HE[illegible]AT GALLIPOLI

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S MORAL.

Mr. Hughes, the Premier of Australia, at a banquet of the Pilgrims' Club at the Savoy Hotel, London, on March 17, told of Anzac heroism at Gallipoli which will live.

It was the story of a charge to sure death by five hundred men of the 8th Light Horse of Australia, not in the heat of fighting but in cold blood after hours of waiting and suspense. Mr. Hughes, who has called for a decisive Empire policy without delay, in pointing to the moral of the deed, said "the only way in which a great democratic Empire can remain free is by every citizen being trained to fight for his liberty."

Mr. Hughes added: "Many members of this society are Americans. I do not think this is the time to judge America's attitude towards the war. For the help that has been given we are distinctly greatful. To the American members of the society I say only two things. The first is: 'We in Australia face the United States across the Pacific and we in the past have liked her well and have longed for closer friendships.' The second thing I wish to say to Americans here is: 'We are winning, we shall win.'

VAST MIGHT OF THE EMPIRE.

"I speak as one from the frontier of Anglo-Saxonism when I say that to those who know the British Empire and the resolute men and women who inhabit it, there is not a shadow of doubt that the vast might of our Empire, and of our race, as it will and can be organised, will be invincible and completely victorious.

"This war will leave the world very different from what it found it. We fight in this war for liberty. If we had but abased ourselves before this mighty Moloch all would have been well.

"They were prepared to treat Canada and South Africa as separate nations. They were prepared to hold out the hand of friendship to Australia. They were prepared to deal with us as a maneating tiger deals with each victim in turn.

"But to-day, whatever Germany may not know, she does know that when she fights England she fights not merely England, but also the free men who look to Great Britain as the cradle of their race, and here, on St. Patrick's Day, let us pay a tribute to the Irish people and to the Irish troops.

"May I, as an Australian, pay a special tribute to the thousands of young Irish-Australians in the Australian forces who have put the cause of liberty above life itself. I feel I stand to-day in the reflected glory of the Australian soldier. You speak of the charge of Balaclava, but the story of the Eighth Light Horse of Australia is one by which the Charge of the Light Brigade must pale its ineffectual fires. These men—there were some 500 of them—were to attack in three waves. They were given these orders six, or eight, or ten hours before. Every man knew when he got that order that it was certain death. They went. They made their preparations. They handed to those who were to remain in the trench their poor brief messages of farewell, and they went out, wave after wave.

COLONEL GOT THE FARTHEST.

"At the whistle the first wave leaped from the trench. Most of them fell back dead upon their fellows, who were waiting their turn in the trench. In the face of this awful sight the second line leaped out to meet what they knew to be certain death. Of those only five or six remained on their feet after they had gone ten or twelve yards. All the wounded lay exposed to the pitiless machine-gun fire of the Turks. The man who got furthest was the Colonel. He got fifty yards out. With these men who went, there were eighteen officers. Two only got back, and of the men only the merest handful survived.

"We must look back in the grey dawn of history before we find a deed to parallel that. Australia has been able to do what it has done because it adopted the system of compulsory training. We think the State should train in the citizen so that he should be able to defend his country, his home and his liberties. The defence of one's country is the primary duty of citizenship and the first duty of a free man."

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Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of,

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...st vigour, lost memory, and lost ...terest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

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7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director, General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

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Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

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A NATIONAL HOUSE IN ORTHOPEDIC BRANCH.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Each of our announcements carries with it a personal message to you, telling, with all sincerity and earnestness, the adaptability of our Deformity Appliances, of their lightness and comfort experienced when worn, and the conscientious care with which they are prepared. This care is supplemented by skill, experience and facilities that have united to produce them.

Extract from the Seventh Annual Report of the Seva Sadan Society. (See the "Times of India", 13th January 1916.)

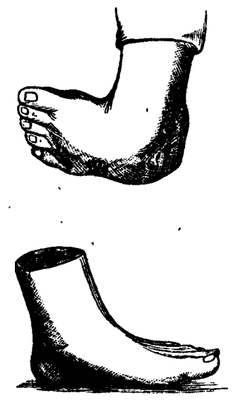
"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. **N. Powell & Co.** for free treatment, over a period of more than 8 months, of two young girls about 4 years old who had had rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say, quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

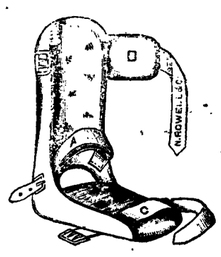
For further evidence, a visit any time between 9 and 12 A. M. when all kinds of Deformity Cases in various stages are treated and the marvellous changes wrought in most of the cases will convince you.

POWELL'S DEFORMITY APPLIANCES FOR

Spinal Curvature, Wry-Neck, Deformities of Shoulder, Elbow, Hip, Knock-Knee, Bow Legs, Club-Foot, Fracture of the Patella, Varicose Veins, Sprains, Dislocations, etc., etc.

X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WHENEVER NECESSARY.

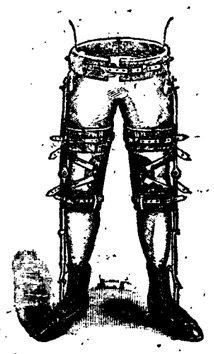

VARIETIES OF CLUB-FOOT.

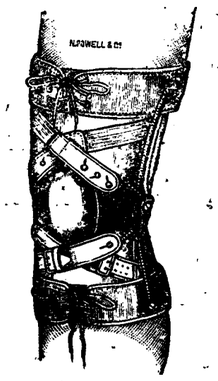


APPARATUS FOR CLUB-FOOT.

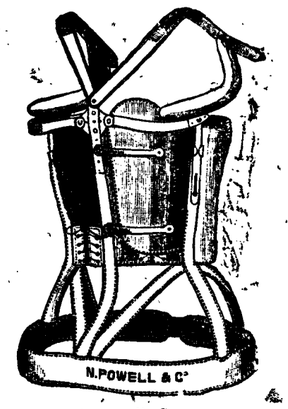
Bowleg Apparatus.

Bowleg with Apparatus.

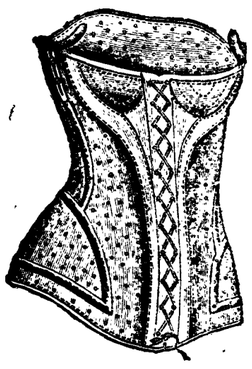

Knocknee Apparatus.



Knee Cap for dislocated Patella.



Spinal Jacket.


Spinal Jacket.

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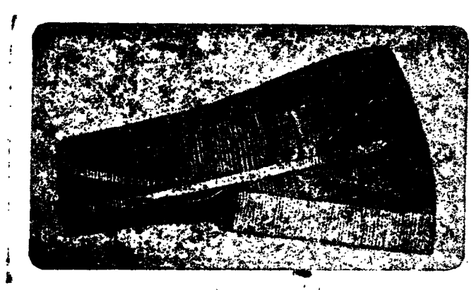

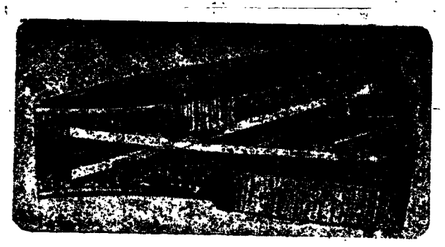

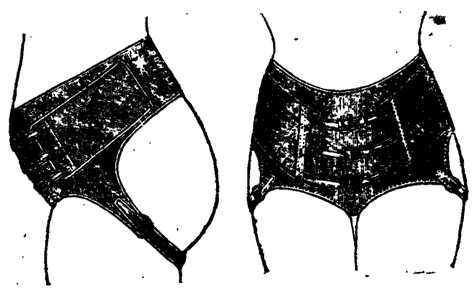

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The adjustability of the Pad. Choice Selection of the Specially tempered spring to fit the individual case. The soft but firm padding all round.

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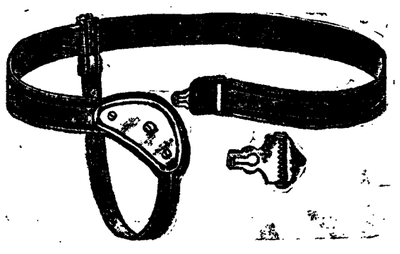

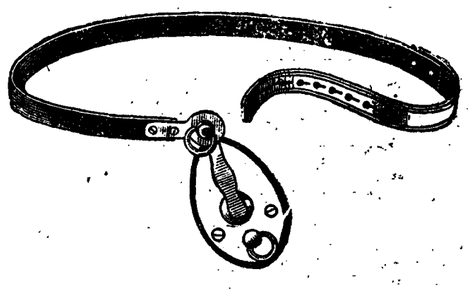

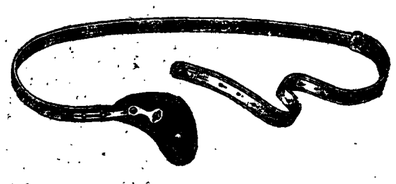

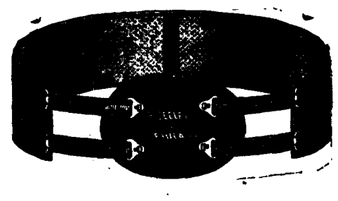

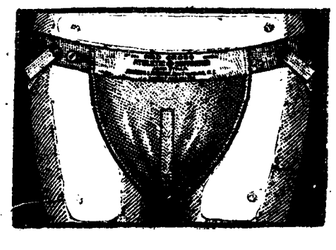

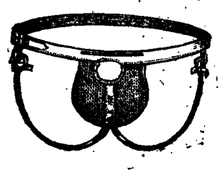

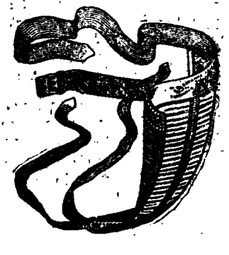

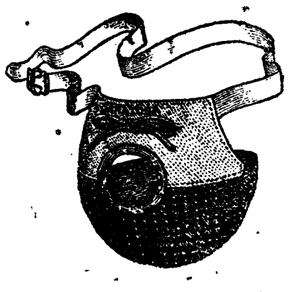

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